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BIRTHS.

On August 11, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. OSCAR STANGE, of a son.
On August 18, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. W. TEIFFENBERG, of a daughter.
On August 21, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of ALFRED G. HILL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On June 24, 1907, before the Registrar for Kensington and afterwards at Le Veine, MARCUS WILBERT, of 27, Cheong-willars, only daughter of the late Jean Julien Gilbert, and of Mrs. Gilbert, of Le Veine, Seine et Oise, France.
On July 20, 1907, at St. Petersburg Place, Baywater, W. HENRY VALENTINE HEMANS, second son of Henry Kitching Hemans, of Hillcote, High Wycombe, Bucks, to ROSE MAJORIE, younger daughter of Joseph William Miles, 44, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

DEATHS.

On August 24, 1907, at N. gasaki, of cholera, JOHN CHATHAM, for many years Foreman Filter to the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.
On August 18, 1907, at Shanghai, GOTTFRID NEUESUSS, aged 26 years.
At Shanghai, on the 21st August, 1907, A. E. V. BURGOYNE, a native of New South Wales, and late of the Chinese Customs Service, at Ningpo. Aged 23 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

CHINA'S TRADE IN 1906.

(24th August.)

Quite recently we presented a brief review of the trade of China for the past year summarised from the excellent publications issued by the Statistical Department of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. Considering the keen bid which American manufacturers and steamship owners are making for a share of the expanding trade of this

immense Empire, and more especially the well-directed efforts to obtain the supremacy of the Pacific trade, the report furnished by Mr. James L. Rodgers, until recently U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai, deserves more than passing notice. That official remarks on the trade of China for the calendar year of 1906 that the distinguishing characteristics of the trade in China for last year were those of unfavourable conditions, induced by natural as well as abnormal causes. These were floods over large sections of the empire; disturbed commercial conditions, owing to the effects of the war in the North; fluctuations of the currency, and very nearly all manner of ills which could affect people whose numbers make any divergence from ordinary results a very serious matter. The crop failures induced a sacrifice of commodities in the desperate effort to tide over difficulties; the consequent rise in the price of rice, amounting as it did to over 100 per cent. in many places, meant ruin and starvation to many; the unrest among these people, so stricken by calamity, implied lack of business confidence, and finally the knowledge that in Shanghai, the great clearing city of the empire, there was an enormous quantity of unsold goods on hand, which meant heavy financial burdens and strained credits, had their effect upon all who came in contact with commercial affairs. In any country, no matter how rich, a surplus stock of \$100,000,000 worth of goods would have been a menace; in China, with a combination apparently of every adverse circumstance, it was portentous, and the only wonder is that the nation, endured the situation as well as it did. Mr. Rodgers believes that the worst is not over by any means, for China's credit, impaired as it is to some extent, must in the year to come be again strained, since after a poor year following the war, she no longer has any benefit whatever from the war funds which were poured in and which to some extent met the necessities of 1906. It may be expected that the year of 1907 will show poor trade results, and it will be well on into 1908 before normal business conditions, even with no more bad luck ensuing between times, will be seen. Fortunately, Mr. Rodgers' pessimistic forecast has not been realized. At the meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation this day last week, the Chairman was in the happy position to announce that "our friends in Shanghai and the North have been concerned in bringing about a reduction of the large stocks of piece goods and yarn which they have had to carry for so long; in this they were greatly helped by the rise in cotton which prevented new goods being imported at less cost than those held, and even led to the unusual spectacle of re-shippments of Cotton goods to America. The situation has been further assisted by the opening of Custom houses at Dalny and on the Russian and Korean borders. This move may be regarded as likely to restore to Manchuria its position as the chief distributing centre for Manchuria. Clearances have been fairly satisfactory lately, and as only small supplies are now coming forward the statistical position of the import trade has much improved." From the consular report to Washington it is ascertained that Cotton piece goods, which play so large a part in Chinese import statistics, were assigned a net value of \$122,819,976 in 1906, a decrease of 16 per cent. in comparison with 1905, but still an abnormal quantity, since the 1906 value is 19 per cent. higher than that of 1903, the record year previous to 1905. The classification of cotton goods shows that the plain fabrics fell from 27,244,980 pieces in 1905 to 20,247,123 pieces in 1906. The imports of cotton, of late an absolutely abnormal import, fell from 129,796,900 pounds in 1905 to a normal quantity in 1906, and the value of all metal importations fell from \$36,343,198 in 1905 to \$13,831,884 in 1906. Of foodstuffs, rice increased from 297,055,470 pounds in 1905 to 624,850,900 pounds in 1906, and flour from 124,234,800 pounds in 1905 to 237,957,800 pounds (4,759,149 bags) in 1906, of which 40 per cent. went into the northern, Yangtze, and central ports, and 60 per cent. to the south. It is not believed that Australia's flour gained much over the preceding year, although this cannot be verified owing to the Hongkong statistics, which record all flour going into South China, whether from the United States or Australia. Kerosene oil fell from 153,471,831 gallons in 1905 to 128,687,590 gallons in 1906, but this did not mean that consumption was less, for the Standard Oil Company, of New York, which has about 60 per cent. of the trade at present, had the most prosperous year in its history in China. The stocks have simply been reduced, and the close of the year 1907 will doubtless show normal quantities on hand. Machinery, which it was thought would increase largely in 1906, has not increased much, the imports for 1906 amounting to \$4,584,177, a small gain on 1905. The result is probably attributable in part to the prevailing poor business conditions, but it is also true that the development of the machinery market has been a disappointment. There has been a large increase in railway plant imports, from \$5,777,391 in 1905, to \$9,151,845 gold in 1906. The sugar trade of China shows signs of a healthy increase, the gain having been from 616,000,000 pounds in 1905, to 872,765,733 pounds in 1906. There has been a steady advance in the imports each year, and it is now expected that larger gains are coming. It would appear from the foregoing that the remarkable recuperative powers of China will convince the worst pessimist of an early revival in trade generally, and when we hear in mind the remarks of the chairman at the Bank meeting on Saturday, we need not doubt

that "there does seem reason to think that our long suspense is drawing to a close, and that the improvement in business which we have so often anticipated is slowly but surely appearing at last," and with its return Hongkong is bound to take its share in the forefront as the great receiving and distributing centre for the most populous and the wealthiest province of China.

HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

(26th August.)

While the work of the Hongkong College of Medicine is conducted with the least possible ostentation, and there are possibly many in the Colony who are unaware of the existence of the institution, it is generally admitted by those who have had an opportunity of estimating the results achieved that the College is performing a valuable and important duty in introducing "Western medicine to native sufferers. Even if the Chinese were inclined to trust themselves to the care of European medical practitioners it is extremely doubtful whether they could meet the charges imposed by the foreign doctors in Hongkong. As a matter of fact, however, the Chinese are not, especially eager to submit themselves to modern scientific treatment, preferring to believe in the efficacy of remedies compounded by native quacks. The idea of the college of medicine, in order that the advantages of Western discoveries may be eventually placed at the disposal of the people at a moderate and reasonable rate is not merely excellent in itself but it is calculated to discourage the faith cures which are the stock in trade of the average empiric, and induce increasing interest in the methods employed as the outcome of long scientific experiments. Up to the present time, unfortunately, the College of Medicine has led a peripatetic career, the students being required to attend at a variety of places in order to hear the lectures. For example, the surgery class has met at the Government Civil Hospital; biology has been taught at Queen's College; the public health lectures have been delivered at the Royal Sanitary Institute; and classes have had to meet at the Bacteriological Institute, Tung Wah Hospital and other places. In fact, half the time of the students has been spent in roaming about the city in order to attend the various classes. Little wonder then that the evils resulting from this absurd system were reflected in the poor percentage of passes. The College has been established twenty years, and in that period a hundred students have been enrolled, but less than a third of that number—31 to be exact—have met the requirements of the examiners. That speaks volumes against the flitting away of valuable time on the part of the students, involved by the lack of a "permanent local habitation." Now, however, mainly owing to the generosity of a Chinese gentleman who has offered to spend \$50,000 on the erection of college buildings on the site at Tai Ping Shan, reserved for this purpose by the Government, the old anomalous condition of things is to be entirely abolished. One feature of the classes which has been particularly during the past twenty years is particularly satisfactory—the fact that the graduates have elected to remain in Hongkong and to exercise their talents in the community which provided them with their special education. In Singapore, where Queen's Scholarships are awarded, entitling the winners to a university education in England, the complaint has been made that after completing their course at the expense of the Colony in the mother country the students have elected to remain at home, instead of returning to the Straits. Here, on the other hand, the graduates or licentiates of the College of Medicine repay the Colony for their education by either entering the Government service or starting in private practice, ministering to the needs of that class which desires foreign medical treatment at a cost which is within their means. So far, the College lecturers have given their services without cost, but it is obvious that were the institution placed on a sound basis the labourer's efforts should be recognised not merely *pro forma* but in hard cash. With this object, an endeavour is to be made to raise an endowment fund "to enable the College to engage the services of a staff of specially qualified lecturers for the more distinctively scientific subjects, and to render more effective by the provision of adequate teaching appliances the work of the present honorary staff of lecturers, who will continue their services to the institution." No one can cavil at such a proposition, although it would be interesting to know the amount that is considered necessary for an adequate endowment fund. It will certainly run into the tens of thousands, but we believe there are enough public-spirited citizens prepared to show their philanthropy in such a cause. The Hongkong College of Medicine deserves to be supported and it is only to be hoped that under more favourable conditions the percentage of graduations will increase, so that the benefit of their labour in the community may be made more manifest.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(27th August.)

Of the numerous companies running steamers on the rivers and coasts of China and elsewhere, it may safely be asserted that none are possessed of the same amount of individual and general interest to the shipping

and mercantile communities in the Far East—in particular in Hongkong and Shanghai—as the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., under the general management of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. "Indos," as the stock of this well-known shipping concern is generally known, for years has been a familiar term in stock exchange parlance in the East. Until the fatal crisis of 1905 wherein "Indos" played such a large part in crippling the resources of the large majority of stock jobbers in the two leading maritime ports of China, the shares of the Company were held in high favour by both investors and speculators. The market price stood at a high percentage over the par value of the stock, and it was only when the division of profits during the year in question did not meet with the anticipations of stockholders and dealers that the turning point in the history of the stock depreciation began to set in. The downward course has been a steady one ever since. When, however, confidence in what is undoubtedly a very sound and promising concern is once again restored, it is not too much to anticipate that the rehabilitation of the stock in public favour will command the intrinsic value in the open market which the very valuable assets of the Company should secure for it. It may be recalled that the Company was formed on the 30th November, 1881, to acquire and consolidate various shipping interests in the East and to run steamers on the Rivers and Coasts of China and elsewhere, and to carry on generally the business of carriers. The Company commenced business in 1882 with a fleet of 12 steamers, representing 13,842 gross tonnage. Since that date the fleet has been increased to 42 steamers of 97,794 tons (exclusive of small steamers owned jointly with other companies). The increase has been effected without any addition to the paid-up capital of the Company, which still stands at its original amount of £495,900, while the value of the fleet, after writing off, yearly, full depreciation, stood in the books at £1,062,984 16s. 3d. on 31st December, 1906, the latest date to which full accounts have been rendered. The steamers are modern and admirably adapted for the trades in which they are employed, and have always been maintained in a high state of efficiency out of revenue. During the ten years ending 31st December, 1906, sums amounting to £566,261 0s. 5d. have been charged to Revenue Account for depreciation of steamships, hulks and ferry boats as certified by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co. The assets of the Company as shown in the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906, audited by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co., amounted to £1,154,445 19s. 7d. including the accumulated balance standing at credit of the Underwriting Account (£276,000 13s. 7d.) invested in the Company's fleet. This account forms a reserve against that portion of the risks on which the Company is its own insurer. The actual ascertained liabilities on 31st December, 1906, as shown by the same accounts, amounted to £238,355 6s. 0d., and mainly consisted of unexpired advances obtained in connection with the building of new steamers. The foregoing particulars are gathered from a prospectus just issued calling for a five per cent. first mortgage debentures for £345,000, part of an authorised issue of debentures for £495,000. The issue is made for the purposes of liquidating the outstanding liabilities and for the general purposes of the Company. The debentures will be for amounts of £25, £50, or £100, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December. The first payment of interest will be made on 31st December, 1907, calculated from the dates of payment on allotment and of the subsequent instalments respectively. The debentures will be specially secured by first mortgages to trustees of steamers having a value ascertained after deduction of depreciation, as provided by the Trust Deed, of twice the amount of the debentures issued and outstanding at any time and will be further secured by a floating charge upon the rest of the Company's property not included in the mortgage previously mentioned. The Trust Deeds securing the debentures provide for insurance as therein mentioned outside the Company's own Underwriting Account to the full amount of the outstanding debentures on the steamers comprised in the mortgages. The debentures will be redeemed in 2027 by annual drawings at a rate, in each year, which will be sufficient to redeem by the 30th June, 1927, the whole amount subscribed and issued prior to the drawing. The first redemption will take place on 30th June, 1910. The Company reserves the option to redeem all or any part of the debentures, on six months' previous notice being given, on or after the 30th June, 1912, at 105 per cent. It is stated that these debentures being mainly a consolidation of the Company's floating debt, the service of this issue will not materially increase the present interest charges. As showing the course of the Company's business during the past quinquennial period, it is of interest to learn that the dividends paid and depreciation written off during the last five years have been as follows:

Year.	Depreciation written off.	Dividends paid.	Addition to the Fleet and Properties.
1901	£50,185 0 0	5 per cent.	£14,131 7 1
1902	60,955 0 0	"	93,350 9 11
1903	64,018 5 0	"	44,493 1 5
1904	67,587 2 5	"	176,300 13 3
1905	71,833 0 0	"	89,207 16 10

The depression in freights in the East during the year 1906 was the natural result following the close of the Russo-Japanese War, which liberated and threw upon the market a considerable amount of tonnage which had

been attracted to Eastern waters, creating similar conditions to those which obtained in 1896 after the close of the war between China and Japan. The superfluous tonnage has now been much diminished and rates of freight are again assuming their normal level. Given a return to normal conditions of trade and with the assured development of China to the commerce of the world Indo-China Debentures, with their excellent securities, are beyond a doubt a very excellent form of investment for British capitalists at home and abroad.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

(28th August.)

Our senior contemporary in the Straits Settlements has taken, from the initiation of the movement for the suppression of the opium trade, a very consistent attitude through "it with special reference to the necessity for safeguarding the Colonial revenues to a desire of the Home Government to give in to the extremists in the present agitation. The *Singapore Free Press* reverts to the subject upon the recent reception by Mr. Churchill of the two representatives on behalf of the Straits and the Federated Malay States. The two delegates were received by Mr. Churchill were Mr. Alexander, who is peripatetic agent of the Anti-Opium Society, and Dr. Connolly, who is a resident in one of the Federated Malay States. Our contemporary felt quite sure that these two gentlemen would lay the vermillion on as thick as possible, as the former is a professional agitator and the latter appears to be an amateur enthusiast on the subject. Proceeding, the *Free Press* remarks:—"Mr. Winston Churchill was officially sympathetic, but was also officially guarded. While the Crown Colonies of the East, in his view, would be included within the scope of the policy of the Government in regard to India and the negotiations with China, there would be no detachment of the cases, which would go on *pari passu*. Mr. Morley was himself quite guarded in the declaration he made on the subject three or four days ago in the House. He accepted or rather stated, that the 'Indian Government accepted, the principle of the reduction of the poppy-cultivation in British India, and the resultant export of opium by one-tenth, annually up to 1910, that is for three years, and would be prepared to continue that rate of reduction, namely one-tenth per annum, 'on proof that China has carried out its share of the arrangement.' Mr. Morley consents to China raising its import or akin duties on Indian grown opium—(here we have the anti-opium agitationists will observe, a case of an enhancement of revenue accruing to China from opium imports)—so as to equal the taxation on native-grown opium in China. All reductions after 1907 will be effected, 'only if the proposed arrangement with China becomes operative.' Now it is a perfectly simple thing to see China's interest in restricting the import of Indian opium into the coast ports of China, in which and adjacent regions there is the main consumption of Indian opium. Where it will be found that there will be no real co-operation by China will be in any restriction of poppy-growing in the inland China provinces, such as Szechuen and Yunnan. And we do not mind saying that it will be found that just in proportion as the cultivation in Behar and other Indian districts is abandoned, the area under the poppy in inland China will proportionately increase, Peking edicts to the contrary notwithstanding. . . . Let us suppose we lose our revenue, and that an equal amount is contributed by the Imperial Government annually to the Colonial exchequer. It is a big hypothesis; but let it pass, for argument's sake. Having then no opium farm or opium revenue, that commodity so far as this Colony is concerned ceases to be a subject of excise, and must become consequently, a matter like all other non-excisable articles, a matter of free import and export. With the vanishing of the Farm so far as opium is concerned, the farm chintings would only trouble themselves about spirits and would not look for or report any import of opium. In obedience to orders from London there might be an Ordinance passed prohibiting the import of opium, but who is to enforce that? This Colony's ports are free ports, but if one commodity is to be prohibited from entering these ports without the possession of any revenue to maintain a preventive force the prohibition will be a mere windy utterance of none effect. Of course if that annual grant is forthcoming from the Imperial Treasury it might be urged that the Colony should maintain a preventive force out of that. But that is not so. The Opium Farm's preventive service is not maintained out of a proportion of the Farm's profits. Which addition the Imperial Treasury would not see its way to pay to this Colony even if it agreed to the substantial principle of compensation. And then, when it would be to the interest of a very large proportion of the Chinese of this Colony to receive opium from China, there is not the faintest shadow of likelihood that what they and their agents in China desire to bring about could be effectively interfered with by the scanty establishment at the command of the Port authorities. China, by and by, if the agitation has its way, which is not yet awhile, will be in regard to opium in the same handsome position in which the Malay Peninsula stands in regard to tin. And those persons who think that China would not turn that position to her own commanding advantage, do not know human nature, and have not the least conception of what is the official Chinese habit of mind. It should be 'nuts' for China, to use a collo-

quialism, to see India made to act as a stepping-stone to the acquisition of China's opium monopoly."

TRADE IN THE SOUTH.

(29th August.)

In view of the close commercial relationship existing between Hongkong and Singapore the annual report of the Registrar of Imports and Exports regarding the trade of the Southern Settlements during 1906 will probably be read with interest. The Registrar states that the very outset that the trade of the Colony last year was "not generally satisfactory, and proceeds to explain that through values measured in sterling and the quantities of European imports were larger than in the previous year, stocks were much heavier at the close than in any of the five preceding years. Exports of products, excluding tin, were taken as a whole, somewhat larger in volume and much the same in dollar value, but practically this trade has been stagnant for some years past. Dealers were severe sufferers, having had to take deliveries slowly, and when the dollar was fixed at 2s. 4d., some were hard hit and bankruptcies were of frequent occurrence. The total liabilities, as far as can be ascertained, reached a total of only \$1,200,000 of which probably a third is recoverable. A little less than half of this amount fell on Continental firms, British houses accounting for about \$270,000 and Chinese, native money-lenders, a few Jews for the remainder. It is noteworthy that of the total import trade no less than 42.2 per cent. came from foreign countries, while British possessions were responsible for 46.7 per cent. and the United Kingdom for 11.1 per cent. (The exports 51.5 per cent. went to foreign countries, the remainder going to nearly equal parts to British possessions and the homeland.) The value of merchandise imported into the Colony reached nearly 317 9/10 million dollars, a decrease of nearly two million, or six per cent., following a decrease of nearly two per cent. in 1905 below the figures for 1904. Converted into sterling, however, the value amounted to £37,083,000, an advance of about 44 millions sterling, or 13 3/5 per cent. To other ports, the Colony exported over 28 1/2 million dollars' value of merchandise, an increase of over 16 millions or over 6 per cent., following an advance of 3 1/2 per cent. in 1905 over 1904. The sterling value represented £32,816,000 an increase of nearly 5 1/2 millions sterling, or 21 per cent. It will probably be matter for surprise to learn that Singapore's best customer is Bangkok particularly in cotton goods, regards other imports. It may be noted that the market for cement was in favour of the United Kingdom, which is rather curious considering the excellence of Hongkong's product and the smaller freight charges. The important trade in wheat flour has been captured by Australia, and the only fear is that a prolonged season of drought may at any time cut off connections. The transfer of this trade from the Pacific Ports originated from the Chinese boycott of American goods, and, although it is alleged this no longer exists, and that the Australian flour is both better and cheaper, it is doubtful if it is altogether a question of merit. Overstocking led, we are told, to this article being sometimes quoted at a lower price than in Australia. From Hongkong and China, the imports were valued at \$26,619,000, a decrease of \$1,638,000, the exports \$17,650,000, an increase of \$1,685,000, or over 10 1/2 per cent. Referring to the currency question, the Registrar observes that, throughout the year, the element of exchange speculation has been largely eliminated, although the Bank rate has fluctuated slightly from time to time, but he remarks that it is too early to speak of the effects of the currency policy of the Government on the trade, but merchants, generally, are of opinion that a 2s. dollar is most suitable to trade requirements. Of course that is merely a pious opinion and might not be generally acceptable, for while merchants may find it irritating to find the exact equivalent of foreign money in Singapore dollars they would probably prefer to meet that difficulty rather than pay the difference required in the rates were the Government to remit the silver money in order to guard against the rise in silver. While the report as a whole is not exactly exhilarating it is much less gloomy than the opening words of the Registrar would lead one to believe.

A SPORTING PROBLEM.

(30th August.)

To-morrow afternoon the Hongkong Gymkhana Club will hold its fourth meeting for the season and that fact may serve as an excuse for mentioning a racing question which has apparently set Calcutta sportsmen by the ears, and has already led to innumerable bickerings among the followers of the track. The question at issue is whether the Calcutta Turf Club have been well advised in excluding bookmakers from the moonson meetings in favour of an enlarged totalisator. Naturally that is a subject which has time and again been argued backwards and forwards by every sporting circle in the Far East; but it never assumed anything like the importance which appears to attach to it in Calcutta. In the first place, it is doubtful whether any bookmaker of standing could be induced to attend the infrequent meetings which are held in Hongkong, and it is more than doubtful whether any bookmaker would find it to his advantage to do so. In the Straits Settlements, on the other hand, the presence of the bookmaker is a recognised feature at the races, but there the contestants are Australian horses ridden by professional jockeys. And, again, there are meetings being held practically all the time, it is not in Singapore that the 72-qualified Malay States. Even in the South, how-

ever, the totaliser is supported by all but the wealthy merchant section of the community, while the racing men who belong to all classes, balance their expenditure on the maintenance and training of the animals by judicious betting on the course. According to the *Statesman* the exclusion of the bookmaker in favour of the totaliser has proved to be profoundly unpopular, and backers do not agree that the exclusion of the bookmaker will make racing any clearer, or that it will destroy the influence supposed to have been operating against fair play during recent years. "They say, and rightly, that it is just as possible now as it was last year for the shady owner, trainer, or jockey, to enter into conspiracies; they can bet as they always have done, and, under the system by which approved persons carry I. O. U.s against a future settlement, the dark corners remain dark, and illicit combinations may be as frequent and as strong as heretofore. Indeed, the public do not believe in the much boasted war of the Turf Club—clear racing; but they do believe that the change is merely directed towards the replenishment of the Turf Club coffers." It is perfectly evident that the writer in the *Statesman* is himself heart and soul against the innovation, but it is not always clear that in defending the bookmakers against the action of the Turf Club his arguments are perfectly sound. For example, it is contended that the small bettor has a strong objection to the change because should he have had a run of bad luck on the first three races he has no chance of making good his loss. How the bettor who is only prepared to back his fancy to the extent of a humble \$10 is likely to retrieve his position more readily by patronising the bookmaker in preference to the totaliser is rather difficult to discover. "No bookmaker is likely to offer extravagant odds against a favourite no matter how generous hearted he may be, and the dividends paid by the pari-mutuel simply add with the degree of popularity in which the winner and the placed horses are held by the public. It is perfectly true that to the impatient it may be some satisfaction to know exactly what he is entitled to recover from the bookmaker in the event of his "flutter," proving successful, but there are many to whom the wait between the hoisting of the winning figures and the declaration of the dividend is fraught with a sense of pleasurable excitement, for, first of all, they have won, and that is the main thing. If the dividend happens to be unexpectedly large, so much the better. But, in Hongkong at least, it is hardly conceivable that a bookmaker would offer long odds in any particular race—especially in the effete hurdle races at Happy Valley—and it would probably be found in the long run that the price offered by the bookmaker and that paid by the totaliser were not so very divergent after all. Another side of the question was submitted by a gentleman rider to the *Statesman*. "His view was that bookmakers were only too willing, on a responsible introduction, to open their books to young men on small salaries from anything up to rupees 600 a month. With the first bad day they are broke, and settling day sees them not at the receipt of custom, wherefore they are defaulted and deported from society, and probably sent home by their firms. The same thing of course would be possible with the Turf Club, for the I.O.U. system also has a settling day, and it is not possible to believe that they would be more tolerant of a defaulting commercial assistant than the bookmakers; indeed, the latter on occasion have been known to be merciful." The discussion as to the respective merits of the bookmaker as against the totaliser is still in great vogue in Calcutta, and from all that has been written it seems to be evident that the Turf Club intend to abide by their original decision. Were such a question to arise in Hongkong it would be interesting to speculate how the pendulum of sporting opinion would swing.

Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE. SHANGHAI ATTORNEY CENSURED.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th August, 12.5 p.m.

Mr. G. F. Curtis, United States Attorney in Shanghai, has been fined \$40 gold for contempt of Court, while his client has been mulcted in the sum of \$20 gold.

Attorney Lorain Andrews has been cited for unprofessional conduct in connection with the Price appeal suit.

[In the case of Mr. Curtis, the contempt of Court probably occurred in connection with his refusal to recognise Judge Willey's authority to "impose an examination on a United States Attorney, and his desire to bring the question to an issue by flouting the Judge. Attorney Andrews is a well-known American lawyer in Shanghai whose advocacy of the case of Price, charged with manslaughter and released on bail, may have been to the liking of the Court.—Ed. H.K.T.]

STOWAWAYS ON A LINER.

FOURTEEN DISCOVERED ON BOARD S.S. "TARTAR."

The Canadian Pacific liner *Tartar*, in yesterday from Vancouver, brought back with her fourteen stowaways—farmers, who were found hiding on board during the vessel's last voyage to Canada. The presence of the stowaways on board the *Tartar* became known to the officers soon after the ship left Yokohama, and steps were taken to see that the Chinamen did not leave the vessel either at Victoria, B.C., or Vancouver. It is known that four of the stowaways are from Hongkong, while the remaining ten were smuggled aboard at Yokohama.

Detective Sergeant Wilden was on board soon after the ship arrived and took charge of the stowaways. He also arrested the head fireman, one of his assistants and the carpenter being implicated in smuggling the ten men aboard at Yokohama; and the boatwain for assisting the other four.

The stowaways were paraded before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, to-day. They pleaded guilty. The four men who are accused of aiding and abetting them on board denied the charge.

Mr. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the prosecution. The case was adjourned.

THE RISING AT SWATOW.

SUPPOSED LEADER IN HONGKONG.

PROCEEDINGS FOR HIS EXTRADITION.

28th inst.

Hu Ki Shing, the supposed leader of the Swatow riot, is in custody of the Hongkong police. He was arrested some days ago, by request of the Chinese Government, on a charge of armed robbery committed within the jurisdiction of China. Proceedings for his extradition were opened recently, and it transpired at one of the hearings that the Chinese Government wanted the accused because he was implicated in the recent rising at Swatow, so well known to our readers.

At the last hearing the alleged rebel chief was called to the witness-stand and made to tell a few things about himself and the rising. He began by stating that formerly he was a merchant in Johore. He drifted back to Swatow and, according to his own statement, became second leader of the "rebellion." The "rebellion" was due to the dearth of rice and excessive taxation. Proceeding, the witness explained how the first "battle" came about: "One day between sixty and seventy braves came into our village to arrest members of the Reformed Party. We fought with the government troops the whole of that night until the following morning. Many men were slaughtered on both sides. On the following afternoon the government troops begged for mercy. We pardoned them. We then captured the city of Wong Kong. The next day, about four days, at the end of which time we found ourselves short of rations and we dispersed. Witness, continuing, said that the "Swatow Rebellion" was planned in Hongkong. It took two or three months to organize. Witness returned to Hongkong on June 2nd.

At the Magistrate's court, this afternoon, the hearing was continued. Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, again prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, while Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. Otto Koon King, represented the accused.

Chan Hok Chi, a native of the Chiuchow district, living in Hongkong, who is a tea hawker, was called to the stand. Examined by Sir Henry Berkeley, witness stated that he arrived in Hongkong from Swatow in March last, on the steamer *Haitan*.

Do you know the defendant?—Yes, he is my friend.

You have seen him in Swatow?—Yes.

Do you know whether he came from Hongkong in March?—Yes, he came with me.

When you came to Hongkong where did you go?—What became of you?—I went to No. 15, Tai Hang Village.

On the arrival of the *Haitan* from Swatow do you know what became of the accused?—He came with me to the house at Tai Hang, where he remained for a month. On 10th May he left for Chiuchow on the steamer *Wong Ping*.

How do you know that he left by the *Wong Ping*?—I accompanied him on board.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrell:—

What were you before you came to Hongkong?—I was a hawker.

Did you have a shop or did you go about with a wheelbarrow?—

Witness—They don't use wheelbarrows.

Witness—I had a stall outside a shop. In Swatow we are not protected for obstruction. (Laughter.)

At this stage it became known that witness was a Christian and he was sworn again.

Where did you first meet defendant?—

Witness—"He came to hear the sermon."

Does your business make much money?—Not much.

Do you wear a long coat when you are attending your business?—No.

In fact it is only on occasions like this that you get out your frock—long coat?—Yes; I come here dressed respectfully in respect of the Court.

Do you remember the night of 15th April?—What?

The question was repeated. Accused did not remember.

Do you remember the night of the 16th?—No.

So you are not prepared to swear as to that?—It is nothing concerning myself. I don't know what you mean.

Can you swear what accused was doing at that time?—I can swear that he was in Hongkong at the time.

How do you know that?—I know.

But you said you do not remember the nights of the 15th and 16th of April?—I can say this much that from the day of his arrival in Hongkong to the time of his departure for Swatow the defendant was sleeping in the same compartment with me every night.

Are you married?—No.

Do you ever go out at night?—No.

Are you a member of the so-called Reform Party?—

Sir Henry—I object to the question.

His Worship—He is not obliged to answer the question.

Mr. Morrell—The question is not incriminating.

Sir Henry maintained that it was the matter might get to the ears of the Chinese officials and there might be trouble.

Mr. Morrell insisted on the question being answered.

Sir Henry—Unfortunately my friend holds a brief for the Chinese Government.

Mr. Morrell—I object to that; it is the second insinuation my learned friend has made. I appear for the Government of the Colony.

Sir Henry—You do not.

Mr. Morrell—But I do.

Sir Henry—You do not.

Mr. Morrell looked appealingly to the Court.

His Worship—Yes, he does. He is down on the records as Crown Solicitor.

Sir Henry—I say it is not proper for the Crown Solicitor to appear as he is doing and I protest against it. The Crown Solicitor of the Supreme Court is paid by the Government of the Colony and has no interest whatsoever, except the vindication of justice. He has no interest in a conviction and this question should not be pressed against this witness. If he is shown to be a reformer it might be used against him later on.

His Worship—I think the question should be put.

The Interpreter—"He has already answered the question. (Laughter.)"

Mr. Morrell—I did not hear it.

His Worship—What was it?—"No."

The case was then adjourned. Mr. Hazeland having to conduct an inquiry into the death of a prisoner in the gaol, which occurred this morning.

LAST WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE EXAMINED.

The case in which the Chinese authorities are applying for the extradition of Hu Ki Shing, the supposed leader of the Swatow "rebellion," was continued at the Magistrate's court, on the 29th inst., before Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley appeared in support of the application. Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. Otto Koon King, represented the defendant.

MURDER AT WEST POINT.

TRIAD SOCIETY SUSPECTED.

What is believed to be another murder committed in the city was brought to light at West Point last Tuesday night.

From the facts as gathered by our representative it would appear that while Sergeant Gordon, of No. 7 Police Station, was on patrol duty in French Street—a newly-named street, running from the Praya West to Queen's Road West—he was surprised to notice, lying in the gutter, the apparently dead body of a Chinaman. The officer at once proceeded to investigate the matter, when it was found that the body was that of a young unknown Chinaman, whose death had been compassed by stab wounds in the chest and head. The body was removed, temporarily, to No. 7 Police Station and thence to the mortuary.

While at the station an examination of the remains developed wounds in such positions as could not have been self-inflicted. Therefore the occurrence points to murder, and the police are of opinion that the Triad Society is beginning to operate in the city after a long spell of quiescence.

When picked up by the sergeant the body was still intact, which pointed to the fact that the murder, for such it undoubtedly was, could only have just been committed.

The police have started out to inquire into the affair, and the only clue in their possession, so far, is a photograph of the dead man.

Later. The murdered man was identified as Lam Chai, a carpenter, employed by the Kwong Yu Tai shop, 258, Des Voeux Road.

Three Chinamen were arrested at West Point yesterday afternoon (28th inst.) on suspicion of being implicated in the French Street murder, an account of which appeared in our last evening's issue. Immediately the deceased was identified as Lam Chai, a carpenter, employed at 258, Des Voeux Road, Sergeant Gordon and a Chinese detective picked up a clue which resulted in the capture of three men, alleged to be members of the Triad Society, in a Chinese Club, at 300, Des Voeux Road.

So far the police are not inclined to be communicative in the matter. It is no secret, however, that a quarrel between two Triad Society clubs, known as the East and West Point clubs, was responsible, for the murder.

It leaked out to-day that the men in custody exhibit marks and bruises on their bodies—a fact which goes to show that the trio had been in a fight. One man in particular had a nasty cut on his finger, which had to be dressed. From this alone the police are satisfied that the suspects took part in the engagement, which ended in the death of Lam Chai. Several arrests are expected shortly.

RETICENT OFFICIALS.

"NERVOUS SUBORDINATES" AND THE PRESS.

The *Perak Pioneer* has the following interesting comments on officialdom in the Federated Malay States:—The Resident-General has, we understand, issued an important circular interdicting Government officials from divulging to outsiders and third parties the contents of official correspondence whose publication had not been authorized. This is as it should be and it is believed to be the outcome of sundry facts brought to the notice of the Resident-General of the alleged improper use made of a certain official document by a superior officer of one of the great departments. But there is serious risk of such a general circular being misunderstood and too narrowly interpreted by sundry timid officials and an unnecessary veil of secrecy thrown over the proceedings of Government and of its various departments where they could be divulged without prejudice to the public interest. As a fact there have been already some instances where nervous subordinates have maintained absolute silence even in matters of routine routine information thereto even to parties concerned. This course of conduct does all honour to their loyalty and prudence but is likely at times to cause serious inconvenience to the public. Everybody knows that the Resident-General is a lover of publicity and courts public criticism of all measures contemplated by Government. A remarkable instance of his policy in this regard may be found in the steps he took to have the full correspondence in connection with the Turf Club Bill given due publicity in time to afford ample time to evoke public criticism. Government is naturally the best judge of what papers may be advantageously published without detriment to the public interest. To ensure therefore due publicity of Government proceedings while at the same time safeguarding the secrecy of matters that may not be divulged, we would suggest to the powers that be the advisability of adopting a scheme whereby both these useful purposes would be served on lines similar to those adopted by the Indian and Provincial Governments. There they have the benefit of the services of a highly paid, discreet and responsible officer, designated "Press Commissioner," whose duty it is to communicate to the Press all matter of vital interest, including the official contradiction of false or incorrect news which had obtained currency through the medium of any ill-informed or perverse journal. Besides the agency of the Press Commissioner, the Supreme and Provincial Governments of India to disseminate useful public information. There is in every Secretariat a room set apart containing what is a aptly styled the Editors' table on which are laid all official papers each Government had decided to place at disposal of the Press. Further the *Gazette* contains a list of documents so placed at its disposal during the previous week. This is an excellent plan, we think, meeting the growing public desire for authentic information affecting the general welfare of the various communities and industries. It might be adopted with great public advantage in the F.M.S. with necessary changes and modifications to suit local conditions. We would advocate this plan, the more especially that we in the F.M.S. unlike those in the Straits Settlements have no Legislative Council on whose table are placed official documents to which the Press has free access.

CHINA'S NAVAL RE-ORGANIZATION.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE NEW FLEET.

A resolution has been passed by the members of the Board of War, providing that the re-organization of the Chinese navy will be carried out in the near future. The guns which are to be used for the equipment of the warships will be manufactured by the arsenals of China, because it would be too expensive to procure them from foreign countries. The Director of all of the Government arsenals have therefore been ordered to make due provision for undertaking this vital work at once.—*Shanghai Times*.

JAPAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AN UNPOPULAR CONCERN.

According to the *Kobe Herald* there has been serious delay in getting in the guarantee money of the Japan Steamship Company, call d up in May last. The amount is only 3/5 per share, but even at this figure there have been several defaulters. Now it is reported that even those who responded to the call have been willing for some time past to sell out at any figure. There have been no buyers, however, owing to the general unpopularity of the company, which encountered a series of difficulties from the very outset. Recently some demand has sprung up for these shares at Y4 or Y5, as it is thought that the concern will be wound up, in which case it is supposed the full amount paid up will be refunded. Offers of this sort are called by speculators "the winding-up quotation."

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

V.R.C. "A" VS. L.H.K.V.C.

26th inst.

This match did not prove to be half as hard as many expected and the V.R.C. team, though having to work hard in the first half, had things practically all their own way in the second half.

Soon after the commencement Pereira tried a shot which was well saved, and the ball was passed up and down the bath for a considerable time, until Beattie got away from H. A. Lammeret and swam up to near the V.R.C. goal and tried a shot which L. E. Lammeret defended well. Soon after Barros was unmarked, got hold of the ball and swam up, and registered the first goal for his side.

In the second spell the staying power of the V.R.C. was shown when they ran away from their men time after time, and Lammeret scored the second goal for the V.R.C. from a pass by Sayer. Linton tried a shot soon after for the V.R.C. Club, but missed. Barros then scored the third goal from half way up the bath, and soon Sayer added a fourth from a pass by Barros; it was impossible for Wishart to stop this shot as Sayer got away from his man and was only a few yards away from the goal. The "A" team tried again many shots which Wishart successfully stopped, but a corner resulted from one which ultimately ended in the fifth goal being scored by Barros, putting the ball in from the corner. The V.R.C. goal was threatened soon after when Alves left hidden, who availed himself of an excellent opportunity to score by swimming up to his opponents' goal and trying a swift shot which L. E. Lammeret just managed to save, and the game ended soon after without any further scoring being done by either side in a win for the V.R.C. "A" team by 5 goals to 1.

A regrettable feature of the game was the amount of fouling that was done by both sides on two or three occasions some of the players went so far as to forget themselves and ducked each other when their opponents had got the ball.

Barros and H. A. Lammeret played a very good game for the V.R.C. so did L. E. Lammeret in goal. The Yacht Club team also played a good game, especially Wishart in goal.

The teams were:—V.R.C. "A"—L. E. Lammeret (goal), A. Alves, H. A. Lammeret (fullbacks), A. V. Barros (halfbacks), J. M. Rosa Pereira, H. C. Sayer and P. M. Remedios (forwards).

R. L. K. V. C.—Wishart (goal), G. G. Franklin, H. W. Le (fullbacks), Linton (halfbacks), Beattie, Bidden and Carpenter (forwards).

COMPETITION TABLE.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
V.R.C. "A".....	6	5	0	16
Yacht Club, R.G.A.:	5	4	0	13
Corinthian Y.C.:	6	4	2	12
R. H. K. V. C.:	6	4	2	12
R. E. "A".....	5	3	2	6
R. E. "B".....	5	1	4	3
Middlesex "A".....	5	1	4	3
Middlesex "B".....	5	1	4	3
V.R.C. "B".....	5	1	4	3

ARREST OF PRESIDENT OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the instance of a number of policyholders, Mr. Hattori Saburo, President of the Nippon Seikan Kaishiki Kaisha (Life Insurance Company) in Koshikawa Ward, Tokyo, was arrested last week charged with fraud. The insurance company was established some years ago with a capital of Y100,000, Viscount Ogasawara being the president at the time of its inauguration. Five years ago Mr. Kato Tokuzo was appointed president, being since succeeded by Mr. Hattori. Some years ago (says the *Japan Herald*) it was discovered that the company had failed to provide the liability reserve fund required by law and the issue of new policies was prohibited in consequence. Nevertheless the new president continued to form new contracts, and the disclosure prompted the demands of policyholders for the cancellation of the contracts. Mr. Hattori, however, refused to comply with the demand. Hence the prosecution, with the result above stated.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

ALL UNITS.

At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 2nd September, for infantry drill. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

RECRUITS' PARADE.

At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd September, for 15-pounder B.L. gun drill. Sergt. Windsor, R.G.A., will attend.

ARTILLERY UNITS.

At headquarters 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th September, for 15-pounder B.L. gun drill. Sergt. Windsor, R.G.A., will attend.

At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, the 6th September, for 15-pounder B.L. gun drill. Sergt. White, R.G.A., will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

At Kowloon Engine Shed at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th September, for technical instructions.

TAIKOO DETACHMENT.

At Tai Koo at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th September, for 15-pounder B.L. gun drill. Sergt. White, R.G.A., will attend.

JOINED.

Mr. P. Linton joined the Corps on the 23rd August, 1907, assigned Corps No. 980 and posted to the Right Half No. 2 Company.

Mr. G. A. T. Cousins joined the Corps on the 26th August, 1907, assigned Corps No. 981 and posted to the Left Half No. 1 Company.

Mr. M. Gourgey joined the Corps on the 26th August, 1907, assigned Corps No. 982 and posted to the Right Half No. 2 Company.

Mr. D. Jefferson joined the Corps on the 26th August, 1907, assigned Corps No. 983 and posted to the Left Half No. 1 Company.

Mr. R. Paterson joined the Corps on the 27th August, 1907, assigned Corps No. 984 and posted to the Left Half No. 1 Company.

RESIGNED.

Gunner R. F. Bryn is permitted to resign with effect from the 22nd August, 1907.

LEAVE.

Gunner T. G. Turnbull is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 4 weeks with effect from the 30th August, 1907.

NOTICE.

It is notified that an examination of candidates for promotion will be held early in October.

All ranks up to and including corporals desirous of promotion to give their names to the Corps-Sergeant-Major, as early as possible.

Promotions in the different units will only be made from those who pass this examination.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Discipline and duties on guard.

2. Infantry drill and rifle exercises.

3. Theoretical gunnery.

4. 15 pdr. B.L. gun drill and mechanism.

5. 103 Maxim gun drill and mechanism.

6. Fire discipline.

A detailed syllabus showing the requirements for each rank will be posted on the notice board at Volunteer Head Quarters.

It is notified for information that practice for the latest Rifle Competition will commence on Saturday, the 7th of September, at King's Park Rifle Range, and will continue on every Sunday and Saturday, until further notice. All good rifle shots are requested to attend.

WATER POLO.

A rather amusing game of water polo was played on Saturday afternoon last at the V.R.C. enclosure, between a team comprising representatives of different schools in Hongkong, and the R.E. "B" team.

The R.E. "B" had the game all to themselves in the first half and had little difficulty in scoring four goals, but in the second half the boys kept them at bay and prevented them from doing any further scoring, and, in return, scored the only goal for the School Boys' team and was practically the only one that knew anything about the game.

The teams were:—Combined Schools:—Arthur Ellis, P. Eliazar, Y. Abbas, A. Abbas, A. Musket, D.R. Cassam and Lukban. R.E. "B" team:—Morris, Williams, Potter, Morrish, Hutchison, Gibson and Burgess.

A friendly game of Water Polo was played last Tuesday afternoon between teams representing the V.R.C. and Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. Both teams comprised their shield teams with but one exception in each, viz., Henderson substituting Sayer in the V.R.C. "A" and Coblin for Lester.

The game throughout was a fast one, and only one goal was scored by Remedios in the first half. In the second half L. E. Lammeret added another goal to the V.R.C. credit and the game ended in a win for the V.R.C. team by 4 goals to 1. An interesting incident happened in the second half immediately after resumption of play, when a free throw was awarded by the Referee to the V.R.C. team, on account of Linton ducking Carroll. When the latter was about to attack him when he was in possession of the ball and took it under water, Linton claimed a foul, but the Referee thought different, as he was not entitled to take the ball under water and duck a man that was making for it.

This match proves that the win the V.R.C. team secured over the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club last week in the Shield Competition was no fluke. Both teams, however, played and marked their men well.

The teams were:—V.R.C.—R. Henderson (goal), A. E. Alves, L. E. Lammeret (fullbacks), A. V. Barros (halfbacks), A. H. Carroll, H. A. Lammeret and P. M. Remedios (forwards).

R.H.K.V.C.—H. E. Colvin (goal), J. Wishart,

HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

At a meeting of the Court of the Hongkong College of Medicine held in the Legislative Council Chamber on the 23rd inst., the Diploma of the College was presented by the Rector, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., to two students, Kwan Kiang Hung and Li Ho Ching, who have completed the curriculum of five years study and passed all the professional examinations.

Mr. Li Ho Ching, who has been appointed to be Government Medical Officer at Tai Po, was also presented by the Rector with a cheque for \$150, the amount of the Blake Scholarship, awarded after a competitive examination on the subjects of clinical surgery, clinical medicine and diseases of the eye, held at the Government Civil Hospital and the Ho Ming Ling Hospital.

The College of Medicine is making an important forward movement at the present time. Towards the end of last year there came to it the beginnings of an endowment, in the form of a bequest of property valued at 10,000, under the will of the late Mr. Tang Chuk Kai, and this has been speedily followed by an offer of College buildings.

For twenty years the College has been in existence, quietly and continuously carrying on the work it marked out for itself in 1837. There has been a lack of students; teachers, each taking a subject for which previous training and experience he is specially fitted, have been at all times forthcoming; an organization has existed, modelled on that of English Medical Schools; but thus far the College has possessed no permanent local habitation, and there has been no regularly paid staff devoting itself entirely to the training of the students.

At length, however, the Government has decided to erect a building for the College. The new building is to be erected on the Tai Ping Shan resumed area in every way suitable for the purposes of a Medical College, convenient of access for lecturers, and centrally placed in relation to the Government Civil Hospital, Alice Memorial Hospital, Netherland Hospital, Ho Ming Ling Hospital, Tung Wah Hospital, the Public Mortuary and the Bacteriological Laboratory, to be granted to the Court free of charge; and a generous Chinese gentleman, Mr. Ng Li Hing, a resident of this Colony, has now offered to spend \$50,000 in the erection of College buildings on the site thus held in readiness. His offer has been accepted, and the buildings will be commenced immediately.

The Hongkong College of Medicine has thus far had no visible existence; but as a living organization it has had a very real existence and has done much substantial work, and it has done its utmost by makeshifts to make good its somewhat anomalous circumstances. It has had its headquarters in the Alice Memorial Hospital and the affiliated Netherland and Ho Ming Ling Hospitals have also been open to students for purposes of clinical instruction; but, in addition, the College has borrowed accommodation for special purposes all over the city. During this summer session, for example, the Surgery lectures have been delivered at the Government Civil Hospital, Biology has been taught at Queen's College, Chemistry and Physics in the Queen's College Laboratory, Public Health in the Royal Sanitary Institute's lecture hall, Pathology and Bacteriology in the Public Mortuary and the Bacteriological Institute; and the Tung Wah Hospital has also been made use of in tutorial classes for the clinical material it affords.

Lecturers of the College are thus, it must be apparent, doing their best, under the great disadvantages that exist, to make their teaching as thorough and as practical as possible. During the twenty years that have elapsed since the College was inaugurated, exactly 100 students have been trained; of these 31 have qualified, and most of the Licentiate already qualified have settled in the Colony itself. All the Dispensaries established by the Chinese themselves in various parts of Victoria, in Yau-mai, Hung-hom and old Kowloon city, for the express purpose of assisting the Government to enforce its sanitary laws, are manned by Licentiate of this College. Other Licentiate are in direct Government service in the New Territories and on the Railways, some as resident surgeons in the Hospitals for the Chinese; and several are practising their profession privately among their own people in various parts of the Colony, and in this capacity gaining access to the homes and the confidence of the Chinese, rich and poor alike. These men are exerting a wide, and a widening, influence towards the breaking down of Chinese prejudices and Chinese obstruction to that better sanitation in which, it is recognised on all hands, lie a happier future and a yet greater commercial prosperity for this Colony. We understand that it is in view to make a vigorous effort early next year to raise by public subscription an Endowment Fund to enable the Court to engage the services of a staff of specially qualified lecturers for the more distinctively scientific subjects, and to render more effective by the provision of adequate teaching appliances the work of the present honorary staff of lecturers, who will continue their services to the institution.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

CHINAMAN FALLS INTO CAULDRON OF BOILING SUGAR.

A most unique experience was that which occurred to a young Chinese cauldron attendant in a sugar boiling establishment at 2 Sai Wo Lane, last Sunday. Standing on a platform, over a cauldron of boiling sugar, the lad was busy stirring the contents. He discovered after a while that the sugar was congealing, and, obtaining a bucket of water he was in the act of pouring it into the inside edges of the cauldron when he fell headlong into the boiling sugar, which was bubbling up to a depth of four feet. The fellow standing nearby immediately pulled the unfortunate boy out of the cauldron and had him removed to hospital, where every care was shown him. On account of the peculiar nature of his injuries he is not expected to live.

JAPANESE CONTRABAND.

According to the *Shanghai* a Japanese firm trading in the Japanese Settlement of Tientsin was caught last week in the act of selling illicit arms and ammunition. It seems that Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai received information through his secret service agents that the Japanese in question had been secretly supplying arms and ammunition, and so ordered a trap to be laid for that firm. A secret service agent named Kuo Tien went to the firm and giving himself out as a member of a certain secret society arranged for the purchase of thirty rifles and a thousand cartridges to be delivered promptly at 6 o'clock next morning, at the Fu Hsing Hotel. This was done according to contract, and as a result two Japanese who had charge of the arms and ammunition were also arrested by the Chinese authorities. We understand that Viceroy Yuan has written most strongly on the subject to the Japanese Consul at Tientsin.

WUCHOW NOTES.

FIRES.

Wuchow, 24th August, 1907.
A couple of outbreaks of fire occurred here on the 22nd inst., but luckily the damages were not serious in either case. The first outbreak took place at noon in a Chinese house at the foot of the Consul's hill. A mob soon gathered with buckets of water and though their attempts were ineffectual as regards saving the burning house they succeeded in preventing the fire spreading to the adjoining houses. The second fire broke out in a cargo boat moored alongside Jardine's piers and was the result of careless burning of joss paper. Before the fire could get a good hold it was promptly put out by the aid of the cargo boat's crew lying alongside. Had this fire spread a serious conflagration might have resulted.

FATAL FIGHT.

The fatal affray on the foreshore, reported in your columns of the 21st August, has resulted in the death of the other combatant. The Police, in spite of a serious protest from the native merchants, have refused to take this case up. Both victims have been placed in coffins on the foreshore and have remained there nearly a week without burial. How long they will be thus treated remains to be seen, but great indignation prevails amongst the Chinese here at this state of affairs. The Police state it is none of their business and the City Magistrate equally disclaims any responsibility. It is probable that the two unfortunate victims will be buried by public native subscription and that complaint will be made to some higher authority to see that somebody gets a "wriggle" over this scandalous case.

It is reported that the master of one of the chartered junks plying between here and Nanning has been arrested in Nanning. From what can be gathered it appears that this junk master, whose junk is chartered by a foreign firm here, on arrival at Kwai Lien, was boarded by three men in a sampson who demanded to see the junk's papers. The junk captain refused to show his papers and he was satisfied that these men had a right to see them. The three men in question stated they were Likin officials, but had no uniform, flag or other authority and on being told that the junk was chartered to a foreign firm and under a foreign flag, they became nasty and a row ensued. Eventually the three men went ashore. On arrival at Nanning the junk master was arrested on a complaint from the Kwei Lien Likin officials; who alleged that one of their men was thrown overboard from this junk and drowned. This the junk people deny. An inquiry is now being held in Nanning into this matter, but it is commonly said that the charge is trumped up one by the Likin officials. This incident is of great interest to the shipping firms here as it shows the Likin officials don't look favourably upon the chartered junk system. Of course a chartered junk pays no Likin fees but is responsible for maritime Customs duty, etc. and this is probably the kernel of the row. The matter will no doubt be definitely settled in a way that a repetition of the above incident will not be likely to occur again.

TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

The following is a free translation of a Proclamation recently issued by His Honour Tai Tai Chi Cheng on the subject of British Trade Marks:

I, Tai Cheng, the Tai Tai of Shanghai, etc., do hereby issue this proclamation for the information of the public that His Honour Consul-General, Sir P. L. Warren, has written me to the effect that he has repeatedly received complaints from British merchants in regard to Chinese manufacturing and retailing certain qualities of English-made goods, purporting to be made by those factories, for which they (the British merchants) are the sole agents. This is a great detriment to the British interests. The quality of the goods which are imitated according to English patterns is very poor and of great difference, although the packing, colour, pattern and chop are quite similar to those of English make. The Chinese are charged with copying patterns he generally denies the charge by pointing out the slight difference of patterns between the two kinds of goods. This is a very intolerable business competition in the market. Recently such malpractice is daily increasing, and, therefore, litigation on this question will keep on increasing also. As such, would more or less strain the commercial relations of the two countries, he requests me to prohibit further copying of patterns by Chinese people. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, upon being notified of this matter, has replied that such prohibition is the right step taken for commercial protection, and asks to be informed of the different patterns which are most frequently being copied in order to co-operate in the prohibition. In compliance with my request the British Consul-General has furnished me with a list of the cigarette tobacco factory, the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. (Dunlop), and also a list of the soaps, for which Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons are the sole agents; these two articles are more often manufactured by the native according to their patterns. The Consul-General says that he has on several occasions called the attention of the Viceroy of Nanking to this matter, and, moreover, he requests me to issue this proclamation to be posted everywhere to prohibit further imitation of English-made goods. The Chamber of Commerce having been asked to observe this order, I hereby make a general public that henceforth such malpractice on the part of our people should once and for all be stopped. Anyone found to be violating this law will be punished without leniency.—N. G. D. News.

TAI HANG VILLAGERS AROUSED.

WEEPING GIRL IS FOUND IN THE VILLAGE.

At a very late hour last night the villagers of Tai Hang were considerably alarmed by hearing the cries of "Save life" as from one in dire terror and distress. Lighting their lanterns a number of the villagers proceeded into the street to investigate, and found a girl, about twelve years of age, sitting on the sidewalk, weeping. They took charge of the girl and escorted her to No. 2 Police Station, where she unfolded the following tale to Inspector Goulay. She was a servant maid in the employ of a family, living at 5, Keswick Street. Yesterday afternoon while cleaning out one of the rooms she accidentally knocked over and broke a jar, and for this her mistress had given her a sound thrashing, the marks of which still remained on her back when examined by the Inspector. Being an intelligent girl she was able to give the name and address of her mistress and accordingly a police officer was dispatched to the residence of the mistress, who was taken in charge, while the little girl was being taken care of.

This morning the mistress—Chan See—was placed before Mr. F. A. Haselard, the Police Court, on a charge of assault, preferred by the girl. Inspector Goulay was in charge of the case and he asked that the accused be bound over to keep the peace, which was done.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL.

REGISTRATION IN MACAO.

Somewhat serious difficulties have arisen between the Chinese and Portuguese Governments over the question of the registration of junks trading between Macao and Wanzte. Our authority for the above statement is the *Shanghai Times*, of 22nd inst., which reports that the facts are contained in a despatch from Canton to the Central Government, stating that H. E. the Acting Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, has been asked by the Portuguese Consul-General in Canton to make arrangements for the registration of Macao junks, "as usual" of all boats and junks plying between Macao and Wanzte. It has been the custom, he says, to register the vessels in the harbour office of Macao, and he asks that the practice be continued, adding that if this be done no Chinese registration will be required. Upon receiving this communication the Viceroy instructed the acting Magistrate of Heung-Shan-hien to investigate the circumstances of the matter. The Magistrate replied that the junks which sailed to Wanzte were not all from Macao, and that he could not agree with the registration at Macao of craft that really belonged to other places. They should really be registered in the harbour office at Canton, and the proposal of the Portuguese Consul-General should at once be rejected by the Viceroy.

An intimation to this effect was conveyed to the Consul-General. A few days afterwards a company of Portuguese soldiers arrived at Wanzte, and compelled all the Chinese junks and fishing boats there to go over to Macao and be registered in the harbour office there, in consequence of which action the Viceroy at once lodged a protest with the Consul-General representing that Wanzte is really Chinese territory, where Portuguese soldiers had no right whatever to be, and where they certainly had no right to interfere with the Chinese boats and junks. According to the Treaty between China and Portugal defining the boundaries of Chinese and Portuguese territory at Macao, no rights or privileges whatever, in addition to those existing at the date of the Treaty, shall be acquired by the Portuguese Colony unless they have been arranged by a special commission consisting of Chinese and Portuguese delegates, and unless a special agreement on the subject has been arranged. The present action of the Portuguese authorities is in direct violation of the provisions of the Treaty.

In the same protest the Viceroy also demanded that all the junks and fishing boats which were forced to anchor in the Harbour of Macao should be released and sent back to Wanzte, and that the Portuguese soldiers who entered Wanzte without permission be punished in order that good relations shall be preserved between China and Portugal. In addition to this a proclamation has been posted in every part of the city of Canton, by the Viceroy, ordering all the junks and fishing boats in Macao to return to Chinese waters without delay.

KOWLOON LAND RESUMPTION.

AWARD IN FAVOUR OF CLAIMANT.

The Arbitration Board sat in the Supreme Court this morning to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect to the resumption of eleven lots and portion of another at Kowloon, near the old boundary and close to the road between Kowloon City and Yau-mai.

The Board consisted of His Honour Mr. A. G. W. P. Judge, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works; and Mr. W. Danby, M.I.C.E. The claimant, Mr. J. C. Wong, was represented by Mr. G. K. Hall-Butt, and Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. A. S. Hooper and Mr. A. W. Ough were in attendance on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Turner on behalf of the claimant wanted \$4,000. Judgment was delivered in Chambers this forenoon when claimant was awarded \$2,000 and seven per cent. interest.

THE GREAT TOKYO EXHIBITION.

SUGGESTED EDUCATIONAL FEATURES.

Considerable public attention has been drawn to the great Exhibition to be held in Tokyo in the year 1913, by the appointment of the President and other officials. The *Nippon* remarks that the coming Exhibition is not purely a world's exhibition in its nature, but the Government intends to make it a World's Fair so far as is practicable, and it is necessary for the Government and people to combine and push on the preparation for that end.

As the first step, continues the *Nippon*, it is imperative to define the general policy of the scheme. The main object of an exhibition is to show the world the progress of a nation in matters of industry and commerce as well as in military affairs. The *Nippon* then points out that it is necessary to inspire the Japanese with full knowledge of the new position of Japan as a first-class country, and thus give an incentive for the future activity of Japan in the commerce of the world. The position acquired by Japan as the result of the Japan-China and the Japan-Russia wars is new not only to foreigners, but to the Japanese themselves. The Japanese have not realised their own position, just as most foreigners are ignorant of those Japan, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that special arrangements will be made to make Japanese and foreigners alike realise Japan's new position. For this purpose, the Tokyo Journal recommends that the Exhibition should be made to show the Japanese how extensive is the territory newly acquired, held under a protectorate, occupied by Japan's sphere of influence. It should also be shown how productive are these lands, and in what condition they are, so that the Japanese will realise the nature and extent of the new Empire, and be made to feel themselves actually in these new territories.

It is a well-known fact, continues the *Nippon*, that the Japanese have a very limited knowledge of these new territories. It is also necessary to introduce to them Siberia, Amur district, French Indo-China, Siam, British India, and the South Sea Islands, and for this purpose these countries should be invited to send exhibits. A special building for each of these countries should be erected, where they would probably not refuse to send characteristic exhibits to Tokyo.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE KWANG YIKROYALTY.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CHANG JEN-CHUN.

To the Vicereignty of the Two Kwang provinces, was due, it is said, to the policy of smoothing away racial jealousies. As soon as it became known that Viceroy Tzu Chün-hsien was to be allowed to resign that Viceroyalty, it is reported that the Manchus party at once began wire-pulling for the Manchus. Had the race question not cropped up at the time the Viceroy was to be appointed, Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Yun-kwai provinces or some other Manchus would have been appointed by the Manchus clique in Peking to the post without an instant's delay. The Emperor Dowager's command, however, was to be obeyed and the choice therefore fell upon a Chinese. The appointed Governor Chang Jen-chun, of Honan, was first governor of Kwangtung but had to resign owing to the abolition of that post in 1905. Properly speaking, therefore, his Excellency was the right man to be appointed Viceroy Tzu's successor at Canton. This, it is freely stated in the Capital, would, however, never have been the case, had not the Emperor Dowager's decree put a stop to the suicidal policy of filling all the Vicerealties and as many Governorships and Provincial Treasurerships as possible with Manchus to the exclusion of Chinese. It is needless to state that what is called the chau policy is also the policy of the Reactionary Party.

THE C. P. R. S. S. CO.

SALE OF THE "ATHENIAN" AND THE "TARTAR."

A telegram received by the Kobe *Shimbun* from Nagasaki states that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has purchased the C. P. R. S. S. Co's steamer *Athenian* (3,333 tons). The vessel is to be taken over at Kobe and will be ready for service in the month of September. The O. S. K. has also decided to purchase the s.s. *Tartar*, belonging to the same Company.

We learn on good authority that it is a fact that the vessels mentioned have been sold, but that the purchase has not been made by the O. S. K. The vessels will be handed over at Vancouver, and the *Tartar* after making one more trip. It is not yet known what arrangements the C. P. R. Company will make to replace these steamers.—*Kobe Herald*.

EXODUS OF GOLD FROM JAPAN.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

An interesting article is published in the *Osaka Mainichi*, concerning the exodus of gold from Japan. A marked increase in the export of gold coins from Japan to Shanghai and Hongkong during the past few years. In this outflow of gold lies a mystery. Once exported, the gold will never come back, and it is lost to sight for ever. It has been found that this exodus is not the natural result of the working of exchange in trade, and the authorities were greatly puzzled to discover what became of the precious metal. The result of investigation first showed that the quality of Japanese gold coins being fitted for use in the manufacture of gold-leaf, they were so converted, but this conclusion has turned out to be inaccurate. It has since been discovered that the Japanese gold pieces being alloyed do not answer for making Chinese gold-leaf, which is of pure gold. The value of Japanese gold coins shipped for Shanghai and Hongkong from Kobe in the past three years, never to be seen again, is as follows:—

	Hongkong	Shanghai
1904	¥8,107,765	¥14,589,931
1905	2,968,000	3,194,450
1906	8,104,939	7,710,000
1907 (up to July)	4,245,000	3,345,000

From the above figures it will be seen that the shipment was largest in 1904 and smallest in the following year, making an astonishing increase again last year. The *Osaka Journal* explains that in 1904 the fluctuations of the rate of exchange made it advantageous to remit gold. It is, therefore, impossible to conclude that the exodus of gold in that year was entirely due to the mysterious working of exchange in trade. The shipments for Shanghai gradually diminished after 1904, showing that the result of exchange during the war was largely responsible for the export to Shanghai. Such being the case, it may be assumed that the late of the gold coins exported this year and last year to Shanghai and Hongkong is still unexplained. The value of coins shipped last year amounted to ¥15,814,900. This sum may partly represent gold bullion and cash remitted as the result of the working of exchange, but even deducting this amount, the value of the coins exported for the year unaccounted for is probably not less than ¥13,000,000. The export of coins this year, up to last month, amounted to ¥7,590,000 and the total for the whole year may exceed ¥16,000,000.

Financially such a large exodus of gold is a matter of great importance, but it is astonishing to find out what becomes of this gold. Investigations made by the Yokohama Specie Bank show that the value of the Japanese gold coins taken place in the Yokohama Specie Bank during the New Year holidays. With this ornament, the magnificence of a high mansion and the dignity of a high family cannot be complete. For this purpose, rich people emulate each other in collecting gold before January. Formerly the gold for this purpose used to be supplied from Manchuria, any deficit being made good by importing the metal from Australia and America. Political changes have taken place in Manchuria since the Japan-China War has cut off the supply, and Australia and America became the only source of supply. Seeing that a gold standard was adopted in Japan, and gold bullion was largely imported by Japan, the clever Chinese decided to take the supply needed from Japan with less expense, with the result above mentioned. The Japanese Government has been making every effort to devise means to put a stop to the exodus of gold for the purpose of reducing the percentage of pure gold in Japanese coins, but this cannot be done without affecting the stability of the currency system of the Empire. There is no alternative but to continue to allow the Chinese to rob Japan of some ¥10,000,000 worth of gold coins annually as long as they like, concludes the *Mainichi*. The gold bullion imported from China is very small, as shown by the following figures:—

	From Hongkong	From Shanghai
1904	¥1,454	¥1,512,511
1905	1,454	1,512,511
1906	1,454	1,512,511
1907 (up to July)	1,454	1,512,511

These figures represent only the value of bullion imported into Kobe. It is to be noted that in 1904 and 1905 the Japanese Government purchased gold bullion for war purposes, and this accounts for the high figures of the importation of bullion from Shanghai for those years.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE NEW RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

FULL TEXT.

The full text of the new Russo-Japanese Agreement was published on 15th inst. in Tokyo. It reads as follows:—
The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of His Majesty the Tsar of all the Russias, being desirous of strengthening the peace happily restored between Japan and maintaining friendly relations between the two countries, and also of removing all the cause of future misunderstanding in the relations between the two Powers, have agreed on the following stipulations:

Article I.—Each of the signatory Powers agrees to respect the integrity of the existing territory of the other, and also all the rights (exclusively such rights as are not prejudicial to the principle of equal opportunity) derived from the existing treaties and agreements between the signatory Powers, copies of such treaties being exchanged between them and China. It is further agreed to mutually respect all the rights derived from the Treaty signed at Portsmouth on September 5th, 1905, i.e., September 33rd in the Russian Calendar, and other special treaties signed between Japan and Russia.

Article II.—The signatory Powers agree to recognise the independence and the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China, and the principle of equal treatment in that country for commerce and industry of all nations, and also to protect and support the *status quo* of all peaceful measures that shall be taken by either Power, and the stable establishment of the said principles by all possible means.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 30th of the sixth month of the 4th year of Meiji, or the 17th of July, 1907, Russian Calendar (July 30th, 1907).
(L.S.) ICHIRO MOTONO.
(L.S.) ISVOLSKY.

A TRIPLE MURDER AT KLONG POH YONG.

The *Siam Free Press* of 13th inst. says:—The triple murder perpetrated last night at Klong Poh Yong in the sensation of the hour in Bangkok. It appears that at about half past eight or 9 p.m. yesterday evening somebody was passing a long Klong Poh Yong Road when he saw three Indians lying dead on the way-side. He immediately gave word to the authorities and afterwards it was discovered that two of the victims belonged to the police force, but were not in uniform. The third victim, it said to have been an Indian watchman. Various rumours are current concerning the horrible affair, but in the absence of more reliable information much credence cannot be placed in these. Some attribute the dreadful deed to robbery as one of the victims was said to have possessed Tice, 800—on his person, while other reports go to show that the tragedy was the outcome of jealousy.

So far, however, that affair appears to be involved in utter mystery, though the Police are leaving no stone unturned to find a clue to the perpetrators of the crime. No firearms appear to have been used but clubs and, perhaps, this conclusion has been reached by the nature of the wounds.

Of late several deeds of murder have been reported from the above locality, some of which are still shrouded in mystery, despite the systematic and untiring investigations which have been and still are being made. It is a matter of deep concern to all, while such crimes can be committed with impunity, and on this occasion it is to be sincerely hoped that the murderers will not escape the hand of Justice.

JAPANESE BEERS IN SOUTH CHINA.

In reference to the keen competition now proceeding in China between Japanese and German beers, a vernacular contemporary observes that the value of beer exported from Japan for the first six months this year amounted to ¥85,931, showing a decrease of ¥37,545 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The cause of the decrease is traced to the withdrawal of the Russian troops in Siberia and Manchuria. The export in other directions shows steady increase. In the Yangtze valley, with Shanghai and Hankow as centres, a hard struggle is going on between Japanese, English and German beers, the last-named now holding supremacy. The Germans, who have to import their beer from a great distance, paying heavy freight for the journey over sea, which takes some 40 days, are selling at ¥12 to ¥16 per case. Mr. Gotschell, of a German firm in China, is chiefly directing the operations for the sale of German beer, while the Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Company appointed the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha its agents in China, and has been striving to extend the market of its beer in South China and the South Sea Islands. While the German brewers are chiefly seeking customers among the foreign residents, the Japanese are endeavouring to extend their sale among the Chinese. Since March last, the Japanese have expended ¥6,000 in advertisements in Shanghai. This investment has been duly rewarded, 3,500 cases being disposed of during the first six months this year, and it is estimated that a total of 7,000 cases will be exported to Shanghai alone during this year. This means an increase by three times the quantity sold during last year. Formerly the Chinese were not drink beer, but beer drinking has been called into fashion since the Japanese students and scholars have studied in Japan, or by Chinese compradors of foreign firms, who have contracted the habit of taking beer, and thus the market of beer is rapidly increasing in China. The Japanese brewers are determined to push on the sale with increased energy, spending more money for advertising, but there is no doubt that the German brewers will take counter action, and the struggle will become keener. At present Japanese beer is sold at ¥9 per case, and German beer—even of common quality—maintains the rate at ¥12. This is due to the confidence reposed for years by the public in their trade-marks, and it is therefore very difficult to cope with the German beer with any success. German beers are chiefly light and thin, resembling the Japanese "special light." In view of the establishment of the German brewery at Tsingtau the Japanese brewers have decided to ship to South China and the South Sea Islands chiefly Asahi (light) beer from next year instead of other brands, in order to compete with the Tsingtau product. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is making efforts to extend the market with a view to extending the export to China and thereabouts to the value of ¥10,000,000 a year.—*Japan Chronicle*.

BANGKOK, now, has the reputation of having more motor-cars than any other city in the East of Suez. We hear that the authorities are about to issue a code of laws for their regulation with regard to speed, etc.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE IN SIAM.

Siam is not a land where courtship may be considered as a flirtatious. It has not yet attained that proud eminence which distinguishes the science in Europe and America. It is only recently that one hears of lovers, walks, lovers' lanes and special arbours devoted to Cupid in the land of the White Elephant. The lads and the lasses in Siam do not gaily assemble at sound of fabor or any other instrument, and shyly and awkwardly go through all the free-masonry of love's awakening dream. The maids and gallants of Siam, like unto most eastern people, go about matters in most prosaic spirit. There is no time wasted in gazing on the moon on rhapsodies on devotion while the low night breeze gently rustles the homely palatine, nor love-whispers to the accompaniment of the plaintive bamboo, yelping pariah or bawls-throated bachelors. Courtship is a delicate flower of civilisation that has not yet blossomed in the fair land of Siam.

Among the wealthy and middle class the system in Siam is simple. When a girl arrives at the age of 17 or 18 and a girl at the age of 14 or 15 the parents or relations, as the case may be, bestir themselves to find a suitable match for the young people. This is often found in the family. The two chiefly interested parties—as a rule entirely ignored—are sometimes asked whether they like each other, though their opinion one way or another matters little. Good daughters of Siam, and Siam's best mothers, for much respect for their parents, to dream of anything by objecting to the lady selected. Does the marriage happen to be in the family then there is little ceremony and no fetes. If the alliance is with others of no kin, then the fetes are in accordance with the rank of the contracting parties.

Great preparations are made in the latter case. The groom is long busy superintending the construction of a house, and in collecting what is called "money" for the marriage. The bride's parents in assist them in furnishing the mansion of the young people. The "sinsod" may, if the groom chooses, be sent to the bride's parents a year before the marriage takes place; the parents have no objection to receiving the "sinsod" two or more years before the specified time; and if the groom happens to be of a very confident nature, and at the same time intimated, he pays in. The next point, is to settle how much the bride or bride-groom shall give to their children. This appears to be an important point, and should the young couple receive a portion at their wedding they have no further claim on the property of their parents after death, unless the latter choose to remember them in their wills.

On the "day of sacrifice" which is called "Kun Mark" literally a bowl of betel nut, two bowls of sir leaves and two bowls of betel envelopes in "samsod" coverings are the main presents from the groom's friends. Cakes, fruits and sweets are also presented, but the presents must be in pairs. As the procession from the residence of the groom reaches the house of the bride it is obstructed by a scarf drawn across the door and held by two persons; a gratuity must be given to these, a second given to two other guardians of the threshold and yet another to the guardians of the gold chain—a chain stretched across the entrance to the bride's chamber. This last "tip" is a very heavy one.

After the presents have been received and the friends of each family congratulated each other, the groom arrives escorted by at least six of his best men all dressed as neatly as possible to prevent the groom appearing too conspicuous. This party must also pay their way. The groom's fond eye may lingeringly wander among the feminine charms present, but the lady of his love is not to be seen. She is hidden in her chamber and from some clock in the wooden partition is anxiously eyeing the party, and in many cases a prey to curiosity as to whom among the last arrivals may be her future lord and master. The marriage portion of the groom is now laid down, and the bride's parents bring forth the same sum; it may be one cat or one hundred. This marriage portion is left to the bride's parents and is generally paid to the young couple on the first night of the wedding. The sum is called "sin daan." In case of separation each takes their own portion.

Next comes the religious part of the ceremony. The *talaphin* begin chanting and bless a large bowl of water, the groom in the meantime putting on a white *penung* and white coat. After the chanting is over the groom is invited to a low, long table where presently creep up the bride bending low her head as to entirely hide the face from the guests around. The "blessed" water is then brought and the priests taking a gold mounted conch shell pour the water over the couple at the same time chanting blessings on the marriage. Then comes the turn of parents, family and relatives and the poor bride and bridegroom sit dripping while a long string of relatives congregate to pour sacred water over their devoted heads. The scene often lasts for more than an hour.

Next comes the dinner, the men enter alone and the women in an interior apartment. After dinner the bride's chamber is opened for inspection, and the happily married couple amongst the *millets* are to lie down upon it for "good luck." The company then retire and the bride is introduced into the room, and after an interval the bridegroom is conducted to the door. In some cases the bride and groom have never seen each other's faces until day-light next day when they both go to feed the bonzes.

Among the lower classes, as a rule, there is much more freedom of choice. Should an ill-matched couple be joined, the young people elope. In such cases the parents can sue for the return of their daughter, and if the lover succeeds not in obtaining pardon by the presentation of candles and joss sticks, the law compels the return of the girl to her parents' charge. There is yet another means of soothing the parents' ire and that is by paying what is termed "sinsod" or "milk money." Should the wife desire a divorce the "sinsod" must first be returned, and this holds good in case the woman proves unfaithful.

In Siam there is no legal or civil ceremony. The only approach to such is when the first wife accompanies her husband to drink the waters of allegiance. No wife who is not of equal rank to her husband can have this honour conferred upon her. The women of the nobles are allowed to follow, carrying the betel-box, umbrella and other articles of the first wife in such cases who she proceeds to drink the betel with her husband. For the high honour of ranking as "my lady" and partaking of half the amount of her husband's "sakura" the wife must bear the burden of half her husband's sins. Should he be arrested for debt she must go with him and share his fate, in case all his property goes to the married wife in case she has no children; otherwise she receives a portion, the remainder falling to the family of the deceased.—*Siam Free Press*.

FIRST exercises will be carried out by the British Fleet both by night and day at frequent intervals from October 15th next onwards, in Miti Bay.

PRESENTATION AT THE KOWLOON DOCKS.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ROBERT BROOKS.

Last Monday evening the members of the staff at the Kowloon Docks met to present Mr. R. Brooks with a token of respect and esteem on his leaving the Company. He sails by the P. and O. steamer *Sunda* on the 28th inst. Mr. T. Neave, superintendent engineer, in presenting Mr. Brooks with a Gold Hunter Watch on behalf of the staff, said he was very sorry that the occasion had arisen in making the presentation, as Mr. Brooks had been ordered home to go under an operation and that Doctor's orders must be obeyed; he trusted that the operation would be successful and expressed the wishes of all present that he may have a quick recovery to health; he had the appreciation of the Company socially and otherwise. Mr. Neave also said that all present had plenty of work in front of them and not enough occasion to study health. He wished Mr. Brooks and family God speed.

Mr. Brooks feelingly replied, thanking them for their handsome gift and said he would carry with him many pleasant recollections of his friends in Hongkong.

Mr. Davidson, acting superintendent shipwright, and Mr. T. Oates also expressed regret at Mr. Brooks' departure.

The company dispersed after the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow."

A DIVER'S MISFORTUNE.

FATALITY WHILE AT WORK IN THE HARBOUR.

A Chinese diver named Lam Shee Kong, while at work in the harbour last Monday afternoon, met his death under most unfortunate circumstances. Shortly after the tiffin hour, Lam, with a number of other divers, went down to work in the cable ground, near Hung-ham Bay. After about twenty minutes' duration, we are informed, the other divers came to the surface one by one, with the exception of Lam. He was signalled by those on the divers' junk, by means of tugging at his life line. No reply came. An attempt was then made to pull the man to the surface, but that proved a failure as the life line had parted.

Considerable anxiety was now felt for the safety of the unfortunate man, and a diver was sent below to investigate. He found his comrade fastened to the rudder of the junk—dead. With the assistance of others the dead diver was brought up and sent to the morgue.

Explaining the peculiar position in which deceased was found the foreman informed the police that when the divers started work a swift tide was running. In order not to allow this to hamper his work, deceased lashed himself to the junk. It was while he was busy with the cables that something went wrong with the air tube. This cut him off of his air supply. Realizing the seriousness of his position, deceased pulled out his knife and started cutting away at the ropes which held him to the junk. Whilst doing so he cut the life line—his only means of salvation.

THE TIENTSIN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

The first meeting of this Assembly was held on the 18th inst. Mr. Li Shih-min was elected Chairman, and Mr. Wang Shao-ling, Vice-Chairman. Everything was carried out under Parliamentary rules and with perfect decorum. Mr. Lu, the Literary Chancellor of Chihli, was present at the proceedings as the representative of H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai. There was general joy throughout the city, the people evincing their pleasure at the inauguration of local self-government by a liberal display of banners, the Dragon flag, of course, predominating. It is quite evident that good has come out of evil and that since the Boxer war the people of Tientsin are now in advance of the people of this port.—N. C. D. News.

SUGAR THIEVES CONVICTED.

AN OLD CASE CONCLUDED.

At noon, last Tuesday, Mr. F. A. Hazledine, first police magistrate, gave his decision in the case, which has been dragging on for some time, in which Lai Shui, a tall man, residing at 9, Jardine's Bazaar, East Point, Wong Ping and Wong Ping, foks, of 107, Bonham Strand East, and Cheng Kam, the master of cargo-boat No. 630, were charged with the larceny of fifty bags of sugar and 200 baskets, valued at \$5,500, the property of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company.

Readers will remember that in July last the steamer *Santa* arrived in Hongkong with a consignment of sugar for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. Orders were given and junks chartered to land the cargo, or part of it, at the consignees' godowns at East Point. Early on the morning of 30th July information reached the police at No. 7 Police Station, which set them busy. It was to the effect that a strange godown was being opened by a number of men to hide stolen goods, and the informer was certain that the godown was opened without the consent of the owner. Detectives, under charge of Sergeant Gordon, were put on the job, and after many inquiries they learnt that a certain party, instead of complying with the order and landing the sugar at East Point, was taking considerable trips—out of the way trips—to Kennedy Town. The officers investigated, the godown at Kennedy Town was visited, and fifty bags of sugar and 200 baskets, valued at \$5,500, were found. Then followed the arrest of the quartette mentioned above.

His Worship found the accused guilty of the charge and sentenced each man to six months' hard labour.

FRIGHTENING THE CHOLERA DEVILS.

RICKSHA COOLIES ORGANISE A PROCESSION.

The Hongkai ricksha coolies organised a grand procession at Singapore on the night of the 10th inst., for the purpose of frightening away the cholera devils. It is understood that the procession cost \$3,000. There were lanterns, flags, and torches and everyone in the procession was garbed like a bandit and had a fiercely painted face. They paraded the streets occupied by ricksha coolies with much beating of gongs. At each point they were received with cracker firing. Most of those attacked by the cholera were ricksha coolies, and the members of that community believe that they have now frightened away the cholera devils. The procession attracted a good deal of interest in the Kampong Glam district. Chinese children were not allowed to view the procession as it was believed that numerous "spooks" were about at the time.

The *Singapore Free Press* learns that some time to-day (Sat.) four or five model junks will be launched into the sea by the ricksha coolies from the vicinity of Oil Road. The idea is to send all the cholera devils away from Singapore by the boats to some other country. It is said that the Chinese have selected Hongkong as the place to send the cholera to.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme of the fourth meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, this afternoon is as follows:—

1.—4 p.m.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE.—Handicap.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5; 1st prize: A Cup presented. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Brutton's Kingston, 154 lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Grey Tick, 153 lbs.
Mr. E. A. Hankey's Off-Chance, 147 lbs.
Mr. Godfrey Master's Astral (late Astral), 156 lbs.
Mr. A. Morley's Southern, 140 lbs.
Mr. Robert's Velocity, 144 lbs.
Mr. C. H. Ross' Ben Eton, 153 lbs.

2.—4.30 p.m.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 105 lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffin allowed 5 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to put with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent races for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds.

At the conclusion of the season a cup will be presented by Commodore R. H. S. Stokes, R.N., to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. Dryadust's Coxcomb, 161 lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Grey Tick, 141 lbs.
Mr. E. Kadourie's Manchurian Chief, 146 lbs.
Mr. Godfrey Master Blue Nile, 154 lbs.

3.—4.40 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION—COSTUME RACE.—About 200 yards round a post and in. Ladies to provide the costumes. Prize for the first man in. Prize for best costume, adjudged such by a sub-committee to be appointed by the committee of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$3. Prizes presented by the Club.

Mr. W. G. Clarke nominated by Mr. Beasley
Mr. W. J. Daniel " Mrs. Bailey
Mr. W. S. Dupree " Mrs. Stedman
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin " Mrs. G. C. Master
Mr. G. Marshall " Mrs. Peter
Mr. G. Q. C. Master " Mrs. May
Mr. R. F. C. Master " Mrs. Macfarlane
Mr. F. H. May " Miss Layton
Mr. A. G. Roberts " Miss Layton
Mr. T. C. Vernon " Miss Layton

4.—5.30 p.m.—JUMPING COMPETITION.—Open to all China ponies. To be ridden by members of the Gymkhana Club or officers of the Army or Navy. Three heights over a bay. Each competitor allowed one run at each height. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize presented. 2nd prize: \$25.

Mr. Brutton's Kingston,
Mr. Brutton's Sanguine,
Mr. W. J. Daniel's Mass,
Mr. W. I. Gresson's Mamodeen,
Mr. G. C. Moxon's Box,
Mr. Rolan's Beauport,
Mr. Rolan's Minnoch,
Mr. C. H. Ross' Ben Wyvis,
Mr. Sherlock's Dublin.

5.—5.45 p.m.—TENT-POUNCE CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B. For China ponies. To be run for five times and to be won by the rider scoring most marks at the end of the season. Best of three runs at each meeting. Points for pace and style. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by the Club. 2nd prize: \$25.

6.—6.00 p.m.—WRETLER RACE.—Half a mile. For all China pony hacks passed as such by the committee of the Gymkhana Club. To be ridden by riders who have never ridden in an official race in Hongkong or China. Catch weights over 125 lb. Riders to stand not less than 7 lb. in ordinary riding breeches, boots, jockeys and shirt. Open to members of the Jockey Club and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by the Club. 2nd prize: \$25.

Mr. W. J. Daniel's Mass.
Mr. Goldring & Reed's Wildman (late Highlandman).
Mr. H. S. Moore's Highland Bonnet.
Mr. Rolan's Minnoch.
Mr. T. C. Vernon's Quickstand.

7.—6.35 p.m.—One Mile and a Quarter Flat Race.—Handicap.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A Cup presented by Mr. Bollinger. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Brutton's Septima, 154 lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Coxcomb, 161 lbs.
Do. Grey Tick, 154 lbs.
Do. Blue Nile, 166 lbs.
Mr. E. A. Hankey's Off-Chance, 147 lbs.
Mr. Godfrey Master's Astral, 156 lbs.
Mr. F. H. May's Highland Healer, 150 lbs.
Mr. Rolan's Beauport, 146 lbs.
Mr. Robert's Velocity, 140 lbs.
Mr. Rolan's Beauport, 144 lbs.
Mr. C. H. Ross' Ben Eton, 152 lbs.

GYMKHANA NOTES.

The heat of the past few days has prevented owners from giving their ponies any strong work and for which no doubt, the animals are thankful. I have not turned up many mornings lately, owing to an attack of "that tired feeling" preferring to lie back on the verandah away from the morning sun, and quaff the matutinal cocktail.

The grass course is looking in fine order, thanks to our energetic Acting Clerk of the Course and the great "Ah Tai".

After the "A. C. O. C." I hear that he has been huddled around and obtaining a lot of new subscribers for the subscription griffin for next season's meeting. With the exchange so high it was a moot point whether or no the list might fill, but thanks to the energy of the "A. C. O. C." a larger number than last year have put their names down and it is expected that when the list closes to-day it will total fifty-five or thereabouts.

It seems a great pity that at the meeting on one protested against the Shanghai Horse Bazaar obtaining their griffin from outside sources. If this is allowed to happen again this year we may again look for the same proportion of rotters, which can never again hope to repeat their Shanghai performance.

The times I spend are all on horseback.

Coxcomb, 1 mile and a quarter, 3.00, last quarter 34, centering. Coxcomb, 3/4 mile, 1.30, last quarter 34, going in grand style; this pony may safely be expected to uphold his reputation and again beat Blue Nile, or at least, to start there.

Grey Tick has been going in company with Coxcomb, so of course the same times apply to him. He is looking in fine trim and will probably win the first event he is elected to start there.

Thera and Beauport have both gone under and will probably be non-starters.

Manchurian Chief on this occasion will have the chance of his life; he is in better condition than any of the others and gets a tremendous pull in the weights. He has done some very good working gallops; his mile in 2.12, last quarter 34, was distinctly useful, and his mile and a quarter this morning, with weight up, in 2.50, should make him a dangerous candidate for the mile and a quarter handicap should he extra.

But it is in the Challenge Cup that I expect to see him blossom forth into a winner, his light weight and his forward condition being very much in his favour.

I am very pleased to see that the Gymkhana committee have removed the fiasco, the Hurdle Race, from the programme, and have substituted a jumping competition, which should prove very interesting; the ponies are being schooled nightly and really some are jumping quite decently.

Mr. G. K. H. Brutton has a couple of new ponies down from the North. I am told that the black has been going very well and in certain quarters is expected in the long distance race.

GYM.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

THE QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.

The *Singapore Free Press* devotes the following leading article to the question of domestic servants and their proposed registration:—

It is impossible to note the nature of the cases that come up before the police courts without remarking that a considerable proportion of these refer to the dishonesty of domestic servants. A considerable proportion, we say, when it is remembered that the domestic servant class does not in the least suffer from unemployment, is as a rule better paid than it should be, and cannot therefore be said to be impelled towards theft from the pressure of want. Again it is difficult to arrive at any estimate of the cases of dishonesty which do occur but remain undetected, and even, if suspected to lie at the door of a particular servant, do not result in complaint to the police, much less prosecution. It is a matter of general opinion here that domestic servants in the Straits are tempted into dishonesty by the opportunities that are inevitable, but even more by the immunity that they enjoy from the absence of any check such as a proper system of registration would provide. Let us give one instance by way of illustration.

A China boy was found to have carried on for some time an ingenious fraud upon his master. The order book in which the orders for household stores were filled in to be supplied by one of the leading firms in town was taken down daily or every other day by the boy. When the entries came to the bottom of the left-hand page, or within a line or two of it, the boy would get some friend who could write English to start on the next, the right-hand page, and fill in seven or eight lines with handsome orders for hams, tinned provisions, jams, wines, etc., selling these promptly to some small store kept by a Chinese friend who was pleased to add to his stock at the cheap rate. The whole lot was then torn out of the book. This sort of thing went on until detected, as it was bound to be. The separate chits had luckily been kept, and the forgery resulted in the conviction of the boy, and a sentence to nine months' hard labour.

That servant is of course now in some new employment looking for fresh opportunities, if indeed he has not been again convicted in the interim under a different name. There is no registration, no check on identity, no check on individual servants' character and periods of employment, all of which would automatically act as a deterrent to crime. It is only human nature, on the ethical plane of the Chinese servant, to look at a chance as a God-given privilege and a boon, not to take advantage of which, if detection is unlikely, is a flat insult to Providence. We have already advocated the publication of regular returns of convictions of domestic servants; and at the jail and the photograph and identification marks of each servant convicted. So that, until registration is eventually introduced here, as it will be some day, and as it exists in Ceylon to-day, employers whose servants abscond after committing theft could inspect the records and, in case of a previous conviction, indicate to the police the identity of the absconder. Perhaps the Inspector-General of Police might help in a way not inconvenient to himself by including, in his annual report on the working of his department, the number and reports of thefts of domestic servants, convictions, and of recidivists of domestic servants suspected or charged with dishonesty. And some member of Legislative Council might also be of service in asking for returns of convictions of domestic servants for the past three, four or five years. There cannot be the least doubt that the investigation of this matter would furnish evidence enough and to spare for the introduction of a system of registration.

We have always wondered why Mr. Cecil Smith had the wit to abolish the Secret Societies on his own initiative and in spite of the misgivings of many who had long experience of the Straits, did not make registration compulsory. It was precisely because the Domestic Servants Ordinance made registration voluntary that it broke down from the very hour it came into operation, and had to be repealed. Naturally all the non-registering servants boycotted the few who agreed to register, and the whole system was a failure. The same difficulty is felt, but there, as here, the inertia of the authorities is an obstacle that has to be reckoned with and dealt with.

The *Rangoon Times* to hand says on this subject:—

It is to be hoped that the Local Government will, in the light of recent events, have modified their views on the question of the necessity of the registration of servants in Rangoon. It is evident that business houses can pay no price for an honest and reliable durwan, while the records of the police court will show that it is almost as impracticable to find a trustworthy domestic servant. We feel certain that the public agree with us in thinking that it is full time for another petition to be made to the powers that be on the subject and that we may hope that the Lieutenant-Governor will not now prove so indifferent to the interests of the suffering merchant and householders as to again reply that he does not see the necessity for any such measure as a Registration Bill. We hope that the Rangoon public will support our views by willing to the press on the subject, and to make the Local Government realise that the over-taxed householders and men of business are suffering a very real grievance.

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited, was held at the registered office, Queen-street, yesterday afternoon, says the *Brunei Daily Mail* of July 19. Mr. De Burgh Perse, chairman of the company, occupied the chair.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet for the last year, said that he was pleased to be able to present a better report than last year, and although there was room for improvement, the financial position of the company had considerably improved.

It would be seen by the report issued yesterday afternoon, says the *Brunei Daily Mail* of July 19. Mr. De Burgh Perse, chairman of the company, occupied the chair.

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DISPUTED LOANS.

SETTLED IN COURT.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court last Tuesday morning before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Police Judge, Leung Luk, Chai, of No. 13, Miller Street, trader, brought action against Chiu Tsin Tung, of No. 42, Des Voeux Road Central, trader, to recover the sum of \$200, being the amount of money lent by plaintiff to defendant, on the 13th March, 1907.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding for defendant.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro said that this was a case for money lent, and called the plaintiff.

Plaintiff stated that he lent defendant \$200 on 13th March, 1907, and the latter gave him a promissory note. Defendant was due here very soon, as he was coming up in an Australian steamer. Defendant came and asked him for the money and he sent it to him later in the day.

Mr. Harding (in cross-examination): My business is that of a mat-bag dealer.

Mr. Harding: Yes; and you also ran a business for getting coolies into America?

Plaintiff: No, I didn't.

Mr. Harding: Now, didn't the defendant lend you \$200 on the 28th February?—No, he didn't.

Mr. Harding: Then how do you account for that document having no promise to pay?—Well, we trusted each other.

Mr. Harding: But this document would apply equally in the case of repayment of the loan of February 28th?—Well, it was a stamped document, and all was proper.

Mr. Harding: Now, didn't you have a quarrel with the defendant some time ago, regarding some seamen he supplied from his boarding house?—No, I never had any quarrel with him.

Mr. Harding: Don't you know that defendant is a very wealthy man, and owns a seaman's boarding house in Des Voeux Road, which paid very well?—Yes, I knew that.

Mr. Harding: And on the 28th February you borrowed from him \$200?—No, I never borrowed any money from him; I lent him money.

Mr. Harding: And it was to be returned within a week?—I didn't borrow any money.

Mr. Harding: And no application was ever made to you for the return of it?—No, no one asked me for it.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: That's my case, my Lord.

Mr. Harding said that the defendant had been in business for many years. On the 28th February he lent the plaintiff \$200 which sum was to be returned in a week. The money was paid in the presence of the *fohis*, and there was an entry in his account-book of the transaction.

Defendant was called and bore out the statement of his solicitor adding that the money was paid in one note, and \$200 in subsidiary coins. He applied, at the end of the week for the return of the money, but he never got it.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: You had a quarrel with the plaintiff about some seamen from your boarding house?—Well, he stole two berths on the *Dakota* and I am responsible for them.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: When did the *Dakota* sail from here?—In June last.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: When did the *Dakota* standard?—Oh, it was not that *Dakota*; it was the Standard Oil Company's steamer.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: By "stealing two berths," my Lord, he evidently means fixed up two stowaways on board.

After further questions.

His Honour said that not much reliance could be placed on the document produced, but the defendant told a very lame story, while the preponderance of evidence is in favour of the plaintiff, and there must be judgment for plaintiff with costs.

DEPARTURE OF AMBASSADOR AND MRS. LUKE E. WRIGHT.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION BY AMERICAN RESIDENTS OF YOKOHAMA.

On Tuesday (Aug. 13) His Excellency Luke E. Wright,

COMPRADORE'S COMMISSION.

COMPRADORESHIP OF THE S.S. PAUL "BEAU."

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court last Wednesday afternoon, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. J., sitting as a Full Bench, the case of the *Paul Beau*, late compradore of the *S.S. Paul Beau*, brought before the court by Mr. W. H. A. C. Emery, compradore of the Messageries Maritimes Company, of Hongkong, to recover the sum of \$5,000 being balance due by defendant to plaintiff under an agreement entered into when plaintiff became compradore of the *S.S. Paul Beau*, under terms of which agreement the defendant agreed that in consideration of plaintiff paying to him the sum of \$500 a month for so long as the plaintiff remained compradore of the *S.S. Paul Beau*, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff an amount equal to 5% of the gross earnings received by such plaintiffs as such compradore, as aforesaid. The claim was originally \$15,130, but was reduced to \$5,000 to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Reginald Harding represented the defendant. Mr. Dixon said that this was a claim arising out of an agreement made between the plaintiff and the defendant whereby the plaintiff was to pay to the defendant the sum of \$500 a month as long as he remained compradore of the *Paul Beau*, and in consideration of which the defendant was to pay to the plaintiff 5% of his collections for passage money for Chinese on board the *Paul Beau* since January last. The whole claim due was \$15,130 but \$10,130 was waived to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of this Court. The claim now stood at \$5,000. Mr. Dixon said that his friend admitted the agreement.

His Honour: Then why don't you put it in? Mr. Dixon: It was a verbal agreement, my Lord.

His Honour: Have you paid the \$500 a month?

Mr. Dixon: No, my Lord; we have never been asked for it, but in the statement of accounts it is debited that we have.

His Honour: It is debited that we have, as stated, were correct, and added that the defendant asked him to draw up an agreement, each party to hold a copy. The agreement was never signed.

Mr. Dixon (to plaintiff): Did you ask the defendant for the amount due?—Yes, several times.

Mr. Dixon: What did he say?—He said it was too much trouble to make out the accounts every month; they must run for three months.

Mr. Dixon: Yes, and at the end of three months what did he say?—He put me off for another three months.

Mr. Dixon: And you've never received one cent on account, and it is still due and owing?—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Harding: You entered into a bond for \$2,000 with the defendant?—\$2,000 was paid on that bond.

His Honour: Did you get it back?—Yes, I got the money back and destroyed the receipt.

Mr. Harding: I put it to you that you received \$500 odd?—Well, I owed the compradore \$1,600 for passage and freight.

His Honour: And you say at the time you had a claim against the defendant of \$15,130? Would any sane man do business in that way?

Mr. Harding: Look at this receipt; is it not yours?—This is not my chop.

Mr. Harding: But it is the money-chop of your steamer, the *Paul Beau*?

Plaintiff: Yes, but it did not fix it to this paper, it must have been a *foh*.

His Honour: Then when you say you signed a receipt you told a lie?

Plaintiff: Well, the *foh* must have put it there.

His Honour: Tell him not to be a fool, but to tell the truth.

After going into figures Mr. Dixon called Lo Shun Wing, the *foh* referred to.

Mr. Dixon: Did you affix this chop?

Witness: No, I didn't.

His Honour: Oh, but your master says you did; who is lying? You or he?

Witness: Well, I didn't put it on.

His Honour: Well, I don't believe you. Your master says you did, and he is sitting there.

Other evidence was adduced to show that the defendant constantly put off the payment of the commission due to the plaintiff, which closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Harding said that the defence was satisfaction, and called the defendant who stated that he met the plaintiff in the office of the Messageries Maritimes and had a settlement of accounts, when it was found that \$502.18 was due to the plaintiff, and defendant paid that sum and got a receipt. That was in July.

The rest of the defence was a denial of liability, and the defendant called his *foh*s, who spoke to the settlement of accounts when \$502.18 was found to be due by defendant to plaintiff, and was paid to him in the presence of the *foh*s and signed.

Mr. Harding said that the plaintiff's story was a scarcely likely one as he said that he paid \$1,600 to the defendant for freight and passage money collected, while, at the time, the defendant owed him \$1,513.10.

Mr. Dixon asked for an adjournment to enable him to secure expert evidence as to the genuineness of the chop, but Mr. Harding objected.

His Honour said that of course an adjournment was out of the question. Plaintiff and his witnesses had made such reckless statements that no reliability could be placed upon them, and there would be judgment for defendant and costs.

COOKS AT VARIANCE.

FIGHT OVER HOT WATER.

28th inst.
Trouble, which has been brewing for some time past between two cooks on board the steamer *Hui*, came to a climax on Monday, when a battle, *a la grande*, took place in the pantry, resulting in one man being rendered *hors de combat*, and the subsequent arrest of the other. Hu Chung and Ma Man Siu were the combatants. Yesterday morning, at the Police Court, Hu Chung was charged before Mr. G. A. D. Melbourne with assaulting Un Man Siu causing bodily harm.

Late on Monday afternoon, Hu Chung obtained a bucketful of hot water to have a bath. This he left outside the bathroom while he responded to a call. When he returned, after a few minutes' absence, the water had disappeared. Then the trouble started, because Un Man Siu had been the guilty party. Hu Chung demanded an explanation. Both men quarrelled and the matter perhaps would have ended there had Un kept quiet. Instead of that he hurled a cup at Hu's head, which went wide. He was on his feet in a second, and, picking up a rolling pin he laid that with some force on Un's head, laying him out. When he was picked up he was seen to have a wound, about two inches long, above the forehead.

Hu Chung pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$5.

CHINESE PARTNERSHIPS.

LAI CHI CHIN APPEALS.

At the Supreme Court on the 28th inst., before their Honours the Chief Justice and Mr. A. G. Wise, P. J., sitting as a Full Bench, in Appeal Jurisdiction, the appeal was heard of Lai Chi Chin against the decision of his Honour the P. J. Judge, in which he found that Lai Chi Chin was a partner in the Tak Li Lung.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall, Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for Lai Chi Chin.

Dr. Ho Kai said this was an appeal against the decision of his Honour the P. J. Judge on an issue arising out of a suit, against the Tak Li Lung, in which Lai Chi Chin claimed he was not a partner.

The P. J. Judge: Have you put up security?

Dr. Ho Kai: Yes, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: What positive evidence have you?

Dr. Ho Kai: The evidence of the witnesses, my Lord.

The P. J. Judge: And the exhibits.

Dr. Ho Kai: Quite so, my Lord.

Continuing, Dr. Ho Kai said that the books of the firm had been taken to the storm of Typhoon Day, but in an account-book of the firm there were entries of \$50 paid to the wife of Lai Chi Chin as "Wages," but that was really interest on the loan of \$5,000 made by her to the Tak Li Lung firm. Lai Chi Chin was not, and never was a partner in the firm. No advertisement had been published that Lai Chi Chin was a partner, and no change was made in the style of the firm.

The Chief Justice: Is it usual to advertise, and make a change in the name of the firm?

Dr. Ho Kai: Yes, my Lord.

After further reviewing the parts of the case as already fully recorded in these columns, the Chief Justice: Then you want to have the whole thing thrashed out *de novo*?

Dr. Ho Kai: No, my Lord, but there is some additional evidence.

The Chief Justice: It would have been better to have had a new trial in the Summary Court, which has jurisdiction, instead of wasting the time of two Judges.

Dr. Ho Kai: But this application can only be made to a Full Court, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: Well, we have decided that under the circumstances and in view of other actions you may take your order.

The P. J. Judge: Yes, you may take what you ask for—leave to appeal.

CLAIM FOR MONEY ADVANCED.

DEFENDANT ADMITS PRINCIPAL: DENIES INTEREST.

At the Summary Jurisdiction Court last Tuesday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. J., sitting as a Full Bench, the case of the *Paul Beau*, late compradore of the *S.S. Paul Beau*, brought before the court by Mr. W. H. A. C. Emery, compradore of the Messageries Maritimes Company, of Hongkong, to recover the sum of \$5,000 being balance due by defendant to plaintiff under an agreement entered into when plaintiff became compradore of the *S.S. Paul Beau*, under terms of which agreement the defendant agreed that in consideration of plaintiff paying to him the sum of \$500 a month for so long as the plaintiff remained compradore of the *S.S. Paul Beau*, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff an amount equal to 5% of the gross earnings received by such plaintiffs as such compradore, as aforesaid. The claim was originally \$15,130, but was reduced to \$5,000 to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, defendant appearing in person. Defendant admitted owing \$300, but denied owing anything for interest.

Mr. Holmes said that in this case the second defendant admitted \$300, but denied the interest, and as he was going away from the Colony on Thursday, he would ask to have the matter dealt with.

His Honour: Well, I'll give you a short notice.

Mr. Holmes: As your Lordship pleases.

His Honour: I am sorry you should have had to sit there all the afternoon, Mr. Holmes, but I didn't know this case would take so long.

Notice to issue.

MARINE HAWK'S PLIGHT.

BRINGING A LUKONG.

With his hand resting on the shoulder of his youngest son, his wife standing close by, looking a picture of misery, Li Siz, an aged marine hawk, wept as he heard the news of the arrest of his son, the marine hawk, last Tuesday morning, at the thought of leaving them for some months. The scene was a most pathetic one.

The old man had committed a breach of the law and he had to pay for it.

The charge under which he was convicted was that of unlawful possession and offering a bribe to a policeman. On Monday afternoon while out purchasing old stores Li Siz was stopped by Lukong 225 in Connaught Road Central, who proceeded to search his baskets.

The policeman found under a mass of rubbish four silver rings, which he suspected to have been stolen property. Obtaining no satisfactory explanation from the marine hawk he placed him under arrest. On the way to the station the prisoner handed the Lukong \$1.20 "to buy tea."

At the Central Police Station, Inspector Ritchie, who was on charge-room duty, ordered the marine hawk's house to be searched. This resulted in the finding of a steam gauge, a quantity of rubber packing, a steam whistle, two spoons, one of which belonged to the Hongkong Club, and a razor.

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THE ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

SMOKING ON BOARD RIVER STEAMERS.

An observant traveller who reached Hongkong the other day from the interior by way of the West River, says the *Nanfang*, tells of a great change so far as the use of opium is concerned. He points out that the Edna, owned by the Thoson on the subject has had a marvelous effect upon the people—and especially those who have learned the seductive power of the drug. On the river steamers and passenger boats, where, hitherto, there has been a free use of the pipe, there is now a marked diminution. The steamers trading to Chiangmen (Kongmoon) have notices conspicuously posted prohibiting the use of the drug on board, and not only are the notices posted, but they are observed. The traveller declares that on a voyage on a passenger boat to Chiangmen, he did not see a single opium smoker, and since the 1st of the 7th moon (August 9) he has only seen two men smoking. Not only has there been a big decrease in opium consumption but there has also been a lively demand for anti-opium pills and medicines. The fame of the root found in the Malay States has spread into the interior and is being much sought after. The traveller would like to know where it is to be purchased. At present the Japanese are doing a good trade in anti-opium pills, but whether they effect their purpose or not has to be proved.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF PROTECTION.

In dealing with the above important and interesting question, the *Jiji* once again criticizes the line of policy followed by the Japanese Government in drawing up the Customs Tariff, according to last paper.

The benefit accruing to Japan from such undertakings will be very great, as not only does it bring in an abundant supply of money and so improve industrial works but it also results in more skilled methods and better results. The issue of foreign bonds is not the only means available for introducing foreign money, and moreover the amount of money which can be introduced by this means is limited.

The *Jiji* points out that the object of the foreign money introduced into this country is to set up in industrial work is not to supply goods to Japan only but also to the neighboring countries, and thus to save trouble and expense in bringing goods out from his far distant homeland. The imposition of duties on raw materials and food-stuffs, as practised in this country of late, will heavily increase production expenses, and the foreign capitalist intending to promote industrial works in Japan will consequently be discouraged.

The increased expenses of production must be borne by the manufacturers, who have thus to lose a share of their profits. So the present Customs policy of the Government is maintained, it is impossible to hope for industrial development in Japan. The protective policy will not only prevent foreign capitalists from coming to Japan with money to start industrial works, but will lead Japanese capitalists to seek investment for their money in foreign lands where cheaper food and material can be obtained. The result will be that Japanese capital will be driven from this country, and the financial foreign money will be checked. An opinion prevails that the protective policy will encourage foreign manufacturers to start their works in Japan for the purpose of enjoying the alleged benefits of protection. There are increasing signs of schemes for starting industrial works by Japanese and foreigners in co-operation and this is ascribed by some to the anticipation of the revision of the treaties due in a few years, which will entail a further increase in the Customs Tariff. It is contended that foreign manufacturers have been prompted by the approaching revision of the treaties to undertake these projects in order to avoid the anticipated higher Customs duties. The *Jiji* describes this opinion as absurd, and declares that the success of the introduction of foreign money by the issue of Bonds is uncertain on account of unsettled state of the money-market, and if this uncertainty is increased by the mistaken commercial and industrial policy of the Government, the procuring of an abundant supply of foreign money in Japan will be completely hopeless. —*Japan Chronicle*.

Li FUK, a cow boy employed at Kennedy Town Slaughtering House, was charged this morning (24th inst.), at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazledine, with ill-using a cow. Sanitary Inspector Watson made the arrest. Shortly after breakfast today, the defendant was seen pouring salt water down a cow's neck. This, it is alleged, is a common practice among cattle-men previous to the sale of a cow. The animal is taken out of the shed and by means of a bamboo pipe is made to drink gallons of sea water. Then an hour or so before the sale takes place it is led to a fresh water trough. The third thing is so great as to compel it to consume another large quantity of water, thereby increasing its weight. The accused admitted the charge. His Worship imposed a maximum penalty on him—\$50, or six weeks' hard labour.

TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

We are glad to be able to call attention to a proclamation which has recently been issued by His Honour the Shanghai Taotai, on the subject of the infringement of British trade marks by Chinese. From the free translation, which we give in another column (reproduced in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 26th inst.), it will be seen that Taotai Jui has readily responded to the request of His Majesty's Consul-General and has taken the most practical steps in his power to check an evil which has formed the subject of very general complaint throughout China. The proclamation in question recognizes the existence of this very injurious business competition, although in default to the wishes of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce specialists laid upon two kinds of articles, cigarettes and soaps, the purpose of the document is to prevent the general infringement of trade marks within the jurisdiction of the Taotai. Such a proclamation has the force of law and, in view of the good relations subsisting between British and Chinese authorities, of which the proclamation is a happy illustration, there can be no doubt that punishment will be meted out to those who offend against its provisions. It is not the first occasion on which Taotai Jui has met the wishes of His Majesty's Consul-General in similar matters and it is right that such action should receive general recognition.

The need for such a proclamation arises from the fact that in spite of Article 7 of the Treaty of Shanghai of 1902 nothing has yet been done by the Chinese Government to protect British trade marks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by Chinese subjects. No doubt the Chinese Government fulfills its undertaking "to establish offices within the jurisdiction of the superintendents of Northern and Southern Trade where foreign trade marks may be registered on payment of a reasonable fee." The first attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to carry out the provisions of this Article was the appearance of some draft regulations drawn up by the Board of Commerce in 1904. As this document proved altogether unacceptable to the representatives of the Powers, steps were taken in the following year to prepare a series of trade mark regulations embodying the main views of foreign Governments. For fifteen months or more the Chinese Government successfully ignored this document, and in November 1906 produced yet another set of regulations which again bore no relation to foreign wishes on the subject. Very rightly the representatives of the Powers in Peking have nothing to do with this last draft and have insisted that the draft by which they should form the basis of all further negotiations. As far as can be judged, the attitude adopted by the Chinese authorities is prompted as much by inability to grasp the importance of the subject, as by a foolish anxiety to get the better of foreign merchants. Provided the registration of trade marks can be made sufficiently remunerative to the Government, they affect to see no reason for the full protection of industrial property.

This attitude of the Peking Government throws into stronger relief the action of Taotai Jui in meeting British wishes, in so far as his jurisdiction is concerned in the more so, as he has had occasion to complain himself of the indiscriminate publication by foreign publishing houses in the Settlement of Chinese books to the detriment of native publishers. In the actual circumstances obtaining no breach of the law has been committed by the foreign publishers, but it is natural that it should appear strange to the Chinese mind that the evil cannot be remedied by the simple procedure of issuing a proclamation. Chinese readers, however, in this matter can only live in becoming a party to the International Convention of 1883 for the protection of industrial property. In the meantime it must be admitted that she sins in the matter of the infringement of trade marks more than she is sinned against. The latest complaint comes from Japan, and, although there is much truth in Japanese allegations, it is to be feared that any aspirations cast upon China at the present juncture are intended as a counterblast to the charges brought by Japan herself. Of the Powers mainly interested in trade and commerce in the Far East, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and Italy have agreed to afford their nationals mutual protection in the matter of trade marks. As the Japanese Government has refused to join this group, it has to face all responsibility for the offences against international copyright committed by unscrupulous Japanese merchants and others, and no amount of protestation or inveighing against Chinese shortcomings will satisfy foreign traders of the sincerity of the Chinese Government in protecting industrial property in its own country. It is possible that the unsatisfactory attitude of Japan in this matter, her failure to co-operate with the four Powers in protecting the interests of their nationals and the bad example set by the dilatoriness displayed by China in carrying out her treaty obligations.—*N. C. D. News*.

HE SWALLOWED THE EVIDENCE.

A CHINAMAN AND HIS CHANGE.

Last Monday afternoon, a well-dressed young Chinaman called at an Indian draper's establishment at 57 and 59, Queen's Road Central and asked to be shown some fans. He examined a number that was placed before him and finally he picked out one, which cost fifteen cents, paying for it with a dollar bill.

When the change was handed him, the Chinaman examined the coins and returned to the salesman a twenty-cent piece, which he declared was counterfeit and asked for another. This was done. The Chinaman then started to leave the store, but he turned back on reaching the door and approached the salesman again.

"There are two more bad twenty-cent pieces in the change you gave me," he said. "Change them, please."

The salesman became suspicious and while he held the Chinaman, the police were sent for. While they were waiting for the police the Chinaman was seen to pick out another base coin from his pocket and swallow it. An Indian policeman responded and took charge of the young man. At the Central Police Station he gave the name of Chao Si, a shoe-maker. He was unable to give any address however. No counterfeit coins were found on him when searched. Accused protested his innocence, but he found it difficult to explain to Inspector Ritchie why it was that he tendered a dollar note in payment for the fan when he had \$3 odd in small change on him at the time.

He was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, on Tuesday morning, on a charge of uttering counterfeit coins. The hearing lasted some time. Finally the Court came to the conclusion that the evidence was not sufficient to convict and accused was discharged.

JUDGE WILFREY AND SHANGHAI ATTORNEYS.

CITATION FOR CONTEMPT.

We printed special telegrams from Shanghai last week reporting the citation for contempt by U. S. Judge Wilfrey of Attorney Curtis. The case is fully reported in the *N. C. D. News* of yesterday. The various reports are as follows:—

Mr. H. A. C. Emery appeared before the Court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in violating an order of the Court to appear before it and give an account of the estate of David Emery, deceased.

His Honour read the citation and asked Mr. Emery what he had to say in the matter.

A. C. Emery stated that as soon as he received the citation he left Chefoo, quickly as he could. There was no regular ship sailing and he took passage on the *str. Helene*. He expected to arrive on Monday at 10 a.m., but the ship met with fog and did not get to Woosung until 2 p.m. He wished to land and catch the train, but was advised not to do so. He reached Shanghai between 5 and 6 p.m. His original intention was to consult Mr. Jernigan and employ him as his lawyer, but when witness arrived at Shanghai he heard that Mr. Jernigan was very ill. Witness left the matter for three days and then called upon Mr. Curtis and asked him to take up the case. He did not know what Mr. Curtis's position was regarding the Court was. It was on Thursday that he requested Mr. Curtis to take up the case.

His Honour—Mr. Emery, when you went to Mr. Curtis did you know that he was not a member of the Bar of this Court?—No, Sir.

Did he tell you that he was not a member of the Bar of this Court?—He said he had been in trouble with the Court. I did not take any notice of that because I had seen the papers in Chefoo and it was remarked to me at the time that Mr. Curtis had appeared and was practising without examination. I believe Mr. Fowler put the paper on my desk.

Did you and Mr. Fowler both understand that Mr. Curtis was appearing in Court in the case as attorney in fact and not as counsel at law?—I speak for myself, I did not know.

When you went to Mr. Curtis did he tell you he could not practise at this Bar?—He said he had some trouble with the Court.

You did not see the fact in the papers that on the 15th instant Mr. Curtis was not allowed to appear for you?—I did not see it.

Did Mr. Curtis tell you that he had endeavoured to represent you in this Court and that the Court would not permit him to appear on your behalf? Did he tell you that before yesterday?—No, I saw your Honour yesterday afternoon, did I not?

Yes, but you did not know before I understand you arrived here on Monday afternoon, the 12th instant?—Yes.

And you have not so much, as introduced yourself to any member of the staff until yesterday afternoon?—How did you expect me to introduce myself?

By coming to the Court and making known the fact that you were here in response to the citation.

I came down here on special leave for business and I did not want to come to the Court before I was represented by Counsel.

His Honour—The Court will consider the matter. A citation will issue to Mr. George F. Curtis to appear in Court to-morrow morning at ten o'clock to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

MR. CURTIS CITED FOR CONTEMPT.

Mr. Curtis—I am ready now to answer the Court. I waive citation.

His Honour—Do you desire to give evidence on this point at this time? Mr. Curtis—I do.

His Honour—The Court will issue a citation and give Mr. Curtis an opportunity of appearing.

Mr. Curtis was then sworn.

His Honour—You have heard what Mr. Emery has said with regard to employing you as Counsel. You are fully apprised of the whole situation. The Court will be glad to have any statement in reference to your conduct in the matter.

Mr. Curtis said that on the 10th instant he appeared in Court and asked that a special appearance be entered for Mr. Emery. On the morning of the 11th instant, while at breakfast at the Astor House, Mr. Emery went to him and said that he had come down to Shanghai to appear before the Court. He said that he had been to see Mr. Jernigan. He added that he had no money and was quite sick; that he knew witness at Chefoo and would like him to help him. Witness said he would do what he could for Mr. Emery, but that the Court would not permit him to appear and that he was only appearing as attorney in fact in a similar case. Witness, however, said he would go into Court and do what he could.

The question now was whether the Court had the right to demand of witness statements of conversations with Mr. Emery. Witness was quite willing to give them if the Court wished, but he took it that they were privileged communications between counsel and client. He might say that he held that the Court at Nanking had no Probate jurisdiction, and he was of opinion that this Court had no Probate jurisdiction except supervision of the Consuls in settling estates under the law. Witness so stated to Mr. Emery, but he did not agree. Witness told Mr. Emery then that it was useless for him (witness) to appear for him as he held the opinion that the Court at Nanking had no Probate jurisdiction. Witness also told him this Court was created in June 1906 and the deceased died in 1905 and that this Court could not be retrospective.

His Honour said that Mr. Curtis must confine himself. He was to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in violation of the rule applying to attorneys practising in the Court.

Mr. Curtis—I told the Court that my communications with Mr. Emery were privileged.

His Honour—The Court did not ask you for that. The question is on the violation of the order of the Court with regard to attorney's admission to practise in this Court. You have undertaken to appear here and represent Mr. Emery. The Court wishes to hear any explanation on that point.

YARN DEALERS' FAILURE.

TUNG WA SHUN'S EXAMINATION.

In the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court last Thursday, before his Honour the Chief Justice, the following business was transacted. The adjourned public examination of the above bankrupt was continued when the witness said he had on account in the Chartered Bank. Perhaps his brother had, because when witness had money to put away he gave it to his brother who put it in the Chartered account and when he wanted money his brother used to give him a cheque, which he cashed. At the end of last year the customers told him that the crops would be good, and they asked witness to buy and store them. He did so and told the customers that the goods had arrived, and asked them to take the goods, but they said he must wait until they knew how many firms would take the goods and how many they would take. Altogether he purchased over 20,000 bales of yarn for the customers, and then yarn went down and he sustained a loss of \$30,000 or \$40,000. That loss should have been the customers' and not his, but he could have stood it had the market steadied itself.

Mr. Looker: I don't know what price the bankrupt has for coming here and making this gratuitous statement after his public examination has closed. He was rambling on about making all sorts of rambling statements. His Honour said he must confine himself to the facts connected with his public examination.

Mr. Goldring said that he must ask that the bankrupt be released on bail.

His Honour: There is no bail in bankruptcy.

Mr. Goldring: Security, then, my Lord. He has put up security, and it is great hardship on him to keep him in gaol any longer. He has been there since March.

Mr. Looker said he did not wish to close the public examination and the matter was adjourned for a week.

Mr. Goldring said he hoped it would be definitely settled then.

His Honour: That is the best I can do.

THE FOK ON CHUNG.

Wong Shi Chun took the stand for his adjourned public examination when he was pressed by Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, as to his transactions and elicited the fact that witness knew nothing about the working of the business which he left entirely to his partner, Tung Yai, who did all the purchasing of the goods.

Mr. Dixon: Call Tung Yai.

Tung Yai, called, said he conducted all the business of the Fok On Chung. He did the buying and the selling.

Mr. Dixon: In the sixth year you knew you were insolvent?

Witness: Well, I knew I was losing money.

Mr. Dixon: And yet you continued to buy yarn?

Witness: Well, foreign firms told me to do so as the price of yarn would go up.

Mr. Dixon said that witness had wanted to ask the witness.

Mr. Grist: Will your Lordship adjudge him a bankrupt? It is the usual course.

Adjudication order made.

HO PO LU.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared and applied on behalf of the creditors of Ho Po Lu for an adjudication order against the bankrupt. The act of bankruptcy consisted in his issuing a notice to his creditors stating that as business was very bad he could not pay his liabilities.

An adjudication order was made, the Official Receiver to be Official Trustee.

F. KIENE.

The Official Receiver made an application to disclaim a lease on behalf of bankrupt.

Order for disclaimer granted.

CHAU SUI HOU.

Mr. Dixon applied for the release of the debtor who was committed to gaol upon certain allegations that he had shared in the Wong Yik Po Tong partnership.

His Honour: How are you going to prove that?

Mr. Dixon: By producing the men to whom the shares actually belong.

His Honour: Well, I cannot take that now. It must stand over till next Bankruptcy Court day.

Mr. Dixon: And can my client be released?

His Honour: Oh, no, I cannot order that. He must remain in gaol until the Court is satisfied in the matter.

SUOAR MERCHANTS' FAILURE.

Lung Ngan Pan, the managing partner of the bankrupt firm, underwent his public examination. He stated that he started the business 15 years ago but had suffered losses. His liabilities were \$200,000 while his assets were \$20,000. The business was that of a rice and sugar merchant, and he attributed his failure to the people up and down the coast not remitting his money.

Mr. Looker said there were inexplicable features in all Chinese failures, but that was a special feature here. This man did a large rice and sugar business and sent his goods up and down the coast on credit. He knew that he had no money and yet he kept on purchasing goods in large quantities. He would ask that the public examination be adjourned *sine die* .

His Honour: Well, you had better arrange with Mr. Justice Wise, as I am going away for three months and he will make his own dispositions.

THE CHEUNG WONG BANK.

Mr. Grist appeared and applied for the adjudication of the above bank. The act of bankruptcy they had committed was issuing a notice to the creditors stating the inability of the bank to pay its liabilities. The debts were \$60,000, and the assets in the Colony \$58,000, while there was a sum of \$34,000 to come from Peking if it ever does come.

Adjudication order made, Official Receiver to be Official Trustee.

THE WRECK OF THE "WIK."

FURTHER DETAILS.

From letters and telegrams received by Messrs. Runge and Thomas it appears that the steamer *Wik* had some deck cargo consisting of ether. In the terrific storm some carboys were broken, and the contents became ignited, and it was impossible to prevent the flames eating through the deck. A telegram received by the agents says: "*Wik* seriously burnt and beached. Steamer and cargo are apparently lost; she drifted 60 miles, near Matsuyama. One sailor named Oscar Strach fell overboard and was lost. Japanese fishermen with a steamer towed the vessel, and during the operation two explosions occurred in the engine-room, tearing holes in the hull on the port side. Crew and captain left and arrived on Sunday evening at Yokohama."

The steamer *Neumühlen*, owned by the same firm, left Yokohama on 10th inst. at noon, on her way to Kobe for the scene of the accident. The *Wik* had about 1,500 tons of cargo for Kobe on board.

NEW SOLICITORS.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

At the Supreme Court last Thursday, when his Honour the Chief Justice took his seat in the Bankruptcy Court, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., said that he moved in the matter of R. W. Fitzgerald, Solicitor of the High Court, Judge, England, that the gentleman named be introduced, enrolled and admitted to practice in the Court.

His Honour the Chief Justice said that he had much pleasure in welcoming the new solicitors to practice in this Court, as the entry of more solicitors spoke for the prosperity of the Colony, and he wished them both a successful and prosperous career in their practice.

The new solicitors thanked his Honour, and retired.

Mr. R. W. Fitzgerald, Solicitor, joined the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, Mr. Edgar Davidson joining that of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

MANCHU AND CHINKSE.

In the naturally indeterminate conditions, inseparable from all transition stages, now obtaining in China it is difficult to single out any one factor and to claim for it a preponderant influence in the general situation. It is clear, however, that the traditional line of cleavage between the two sections of the population of China, Manchus and Chinkses, is attracting considerable attention at the present juncture, on the part of both the forces of reform and of those of reaction. It is to the presence of the Manchu dynasty and its favoured adherents that the ardent "patriot" of the day unhesitatingly attributes all the ills of his country, from the ubiquitousness of the foreigner to the rapacity of an individual official. According to his own particular bent he seeks relief from a state of affairs that he has long decided to be intolerable by the hatching of revolution or by personal assassination. In the latter procedure there is an element of novelty for the Chinese "patriot," and it must be regarded as a distinct stage in the evolution of the professional revolutionary, who finds the practical results of isolated rebellion less and less satisfactory from his own point of view. Moreover, as a novelty it is calculated to inspire more terror among the would-be objects of his murderous intentions than the time-honoured idea of organized provinces, which can generally be suppressed at the expense of the lives of others. It is stated that at an interview recently recorded to a veteran Literary Chancellor by his superior officer, the latter connected an innocent movement on the part of the Chancellor to reach his fan with an intention to draw a revolver, and inconsequently fled from the room. But even if all officials are not as nervous as this one, it is patent that the assassination of the Governor of Anhui, admittedly an act directed against the Manchu hierarchy, has caused more real uneasiness in governing circles than a long series of provincial outbreaks.

It is probably this personal alarm that has given the latest stimulus to the proposals of the Throne to effect the removal of the social and official barriers between the two classes of the people. The decree, issued on August 9 in the name of the Empress Dowager, commanding officials both in Peking and in the provinces to report on the present position between Manchus and Chinkses and to make suggestions for the removal of the evils of racial jealousy, reflects true anxiety to do away with causes of offence in spite of the pretentious platitudes with which it opens. On the other hand the attitude of genuine reformers on the same subject indicates that in their opinion the old controversy between Chinese and Manchus has a distinct bearing on the somewhat parlous condition of China to-day. The necessity of lifting the favoured position of Manchus officials and others has been urged successfully by the Viceroy of Yun Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung, by the Governor of Soochow and by others. Already the effect of this campaign is stated to have been seen in the appointment of a Chinese, Chang Jen-chun, as Viceroy at Canton in succession to H.E. Tsén Chun-hsuen, and in the proposal to remodel the Tartar garrisons throughout the Empire, which are a stumbling-block to the good relations between the two sections of the population wherever they are established. A Censor has found yet another cause for bitter feeling in the fact that the period of mourning for parents is fixed at one hundred days for Manchus, but at three years for Chinese. The result of this law is to bar the latter from holding office for a period twelve times as long as his more favoured Manchu colleague in the event of a parent's death.

All such attacks on the privileged position of the Manchus are steps in the right direction, but as yet there is no indication of the length of time required by them to achieve success. Old stereotypes, especially when valued in with the prestige of centuries, surrender unwillingly, and neither the fear, or statesmanship, of the Empress Dowager, nor the anxiety for the country's welfare of a Yun Shih-kai or Chang Chih-tung has found any ready echo in Manchu circles as a whole. Where conscious that their sun of exceptional privilege has passed its meridian, they still hope to arrest the course of nature by cunning promises and semi-secrets, while secretly resolved to retain the substance of their power. The revived attention now being paid to the question of constitutional government will not have escaped public notice. It is difficult in the circumstances to distinguish the genuine activity of the enthusiasts in the cause of reform from the time-serving acquiescence of its most rabid opponents. But if we accept the position of this movement as reports from the Capital represent it, we find that already a sharp line has made itself felt. The latter, in the character of reformers, affect to see no permanent solution of present difficulties in any remedy less comprehensive than self-government on a wide popular basis. On the other hand the Manchu, even where prepared to admit the advisability of constitutional government, would restrict its scope to the narrowest limits. While the champion of the two causes are fighting their academic battle in Peking, the ultimate destiny of the country is being evolved in the cause taken by the development of China's millions. Whether that destiny will be attained by peaceful means or through the instrumentality of internecine struggle, it is too early to say; but it is not difficult to decide which has hitherto been the chosen method of history.—N. C. D. News.

ON the 8th instant a Chinese student of the Mei Jui Law College in Tokyo presented a promissory note for ¥500 at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Yokohama to be cashed. On inquiry it was found that the note was among the papers lost by a certain foreign resident in Tokyo. The matter, says the *Japan Herald* was reported to the Kaga cho police, who succeeded on the 10th instant in arresting the student in China-town. The man is now under examination.

SINAI'S TRADE IN 1906.

To the annual report on the Marine Department is attached Mr. A. Stuart's report on the Trade of the Straits Settlements for 1906. The following are some of the more general paragraphs:—

GENERAL.

The trade of the Colony in 1906 was not generally satisfactory. Though values measured in Sterling and the quantities of European imports were larger than in the previous year, stocks were much heavier at the close than in any of the five years preceding.

Exports of Produce, excluding Tin, were taken as a whole, somewhat larger in volume and much the same in dollar value, but practically this trade has been stagnant for some years past.

The import market has been marked by the keenest of competition. The number of small importers is now so large as almost to equal the number of substantial dealers to be found in the bazaar.

The smaller firms being compelled to turn over their stocks without undue delay, the larger had in consequence to sacrifice in order to keep their marks and brands well in front.

Thus all through the year prices have lagged behind those at home and sales have in almost every instance been done below replacement prices, which however gave no profit on contracts made in the previous year at cheaper quotations.

Dealers were severe sufferers, having had to liquidate slowly, and when the dollar was fixed at 2/4 some were hard hit; and bankruptcies were of frequent occurrence.

The total liabilities as far as can be ascertained reached a total of only \$1,200,000, of which probably a third is recoverable.

A little less than half of this amount fell on Continental firms, British houses accounting for about \$700,000 and the remainder on native money lenders and Jews for the remainder.

Considerable caution was exercised later on in giving credits and the market is all the sturdier for the wedding out process entailed.

It is generally conceded that 1907 gives promise of a more satisfactory year.

PIECE GOODS. The imports of Piece Goods have largely increased as well as Dyed Yarn, but most other Cottons were of less volume.

The great prosperity of Lancashire in 1905 led to large forward orders in anticipation of difficulties in getting supplies and an inflated trade resulted, the market not showing the same anxiety to purchase, so that though imports were large and exports more than kept up, as already stated, enormous stocks existed at the close of 1906.

The first six months of 1907 were most disappointing, but an improved condition existed from July to December when imports and dealers seeing the great advance in home prices were able to obtain better profits than had been possible earlier in the year.

BANGKOK TRADE. Exchange was against dealers doing business with Bangkok, which is still our staple customer, and from statistics seen by me it is apparent the trade is gradually being directed to Europe and Indian Spinners who do the trade direct, mostly in cottons other than White and Grey Shillings, T. Cloths, Supers and Drills which the Siam purchase locally.

Singapore and the United Kingdom hold between them more than three-fourths of the Bangkok cotton trade, the imports from Siam exceeding the United Kingdom proportion.

Foreign firms from here have been selling in Bangkok itself, but at prices that can only be called ruinous to the sellers, who, however, hope by this means to induce their marks.

Singapore supplies the bulk of Dyed Yarn to Siam and although Swiss dyes find a market, the Continental is not in favour on its merits, but there has been a trade done in foreign yarns with misleading tickets as regards lengths, and buyers on the East Coast are now more careful in purchasing.

While merchants and dealers obtain more profit from such goods, it has a demoralising effect on the market, and is bound in time to effect its own cure when buyers generally become aware of the fact.

It is noted that Foreigners are able to quote higher rates to Bangkok by German Lines which places the Continent in a more favourable position.

HARD GOODS. With regard to hard goods, competition has never been keener, and the profits on the standard metals such as Bar and Corrugated Iron, Tin Plates and Sheathings have been cut so fine that some firms content themselves with doing a Commission indent business for customers instead of taking the risks of stocks, and the yearly growth of this system is apparent.

FLOUR. The important trade in Wheat Flour has been captured by Australia, and the only fear is that a protracted season of drought may at any time cut off connections.

The transfer of this trade from the Pacific Ports originated from the Chinese boycott of American goods and although it is alleged this no longer exists, and that the Australian Flour is both better and cheaper it is doubtful if it is altogether a question of merit.

Overstocking led to this article being sometimes quoted at a lower price than in Australia.

MOTORS. Motor Cars of French make have done fairly well, but British manufactures are now strong in the field and have already cut well into the trade, and the coming year should show well for home makers.

Imports of Coal reached 73,018 tons, in addition to which were 5,000 tons of Patent Fuel.

This shows an increase of 117,000 tons of fuel, of which increase the United Kingdom contributed over 23,500 with a total of nearly 90,500 Australia 132,211 with a total of nearly 219,000, Bengal 18,000 with a total of over 321,000, Borneo and Sarawak 7,500 with a total of over 12,000 tons and Tongkin nearly 5,000 with a total of 10,000 tons.

From Japan only 85,000 tons was received, a decrease of 176,000 tons and from Dutch Borneo 17,500 tons a decrease of over 50,000.

PETROLEUM. Petroleum shipments are now recorded without the large quantities transhipped to China, Japan, Java and India being included and are therefore for 1905 and 1906 mere representation of the actual sales for consumption and export.

It was, however, thought desirable that the large quantities of Sumatra and Borneo Oil imported under their country of origin and this has been done in 1906, the oil which appeared under the Netherlands Archipelago in previous years being now so treated.

The imports in cases of 65 lbs. show 1,245,146 in 1906, an increase of 59,000 cases. Sumatra Oil is responsible for most of the large advance, American increased by 18,000 cases only, while Borneo was reduced from 3,000 to 2,000 cases, a decrease of 1,000 cases.

The total of 5,000 cases from other places is probably Sumatra Oil from the Negri Sembilan into Malacca.

Of the Petroleum stored in Singapore for transhipment, 44,000 tons were declared in 1906, an increase of 8,500 tons, and of Benzine 17,000 tons an increase of 4,500.

Liquid Fuel imported from Dutch Borneo reached over 35,000 tons, an increase of 13,000 and from Sumatra 744 tons, a decrease of 3,321 tons.

Benzine imported from Sumatra and Polo Sumbas reached 34,000 gallons, an increase of 11,000, and from the United States of America 5,500 gallons, an increase of 2,000.

Imports of Tin Ore reached 874,400 pikuls a decrease of 73,500 pikuls.

Imports of Tin Ore, valued by 65,000 pikuls, from Selangor by 56,000 and from Pahang by 13,000, but rose from Australia by 10,000 and from the Dutch Islands by 20,000.

The Negri Sembilan, Johore and Siam West Coast maintained their position as exporters.

DISTRIBUTION. The distribution of trade is in the following statement showing movements of merchandise in 1906 (000 movements):—

U. Kingdom \$35,210 111 \$56,493 236 British Possessions, Protectorates etc. 148,558 467 70,063 249 Foreign Countries 134,083 422 144,718 515

Total 317,851 107 251,273 10 The position of the Colony in relation to the whole trade of the Colony shows improvements of 6 per cent in Imports and 21 per cent in Exports.

British Possessions and Protectorates have a fall of 7 per cent in Imports and a rise of 3 per cent in Exports, while Foreign Countries advanced in Imports by 1 per cent only and declined in Exports by 45 per cent.—Singapore Free Press.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd August.

On the evening of the 21st inst., a foreigner accompanied by his boy paid a visit to the Po Wah theatre in the eastern section of the new bund. About midnight, the whole theatre was aroused by an alarm raised by the foreigner that he had been relieved of a \$2,000 cheque from his pocket. He laid the blame on his boy, complaining that he was careless in looking after him, and furthermore that he is alleged to have been in league with some other rascals in committing the theft. The foreigner at once seized the boy and it remains to be seen what will be the outcome of the matter.

THE NEW ADMIRAL. The new Admiral of the province of Kwangtung, Chun Ping-chik, arrived here yesterday morning on board the Chinese gunboat *Kwang Hsing* which had been specially despatched to Hongkong to meet him. The Admiral landed at the Tien Tze Wharf, where he was met by the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow, the two magistrates of Nanhai and Panyu and other officials. He is taking up his temporary residence inside the City, and will take over charge of office on the 27th instant.

FIRE. At 11 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in a maiting shop at Yau Lan Mun. The fire burnt fiercely for a time, but owing to the timely assistance of the different fire brigades, the outbreak was extinguished before much damage was done to the neighbourhood. One building was completely destroyed in the conflagration, and on the same day at 4 p.m. another outbreak of fire took place in a building adjoining the *Kwong See Pao* office, but the flame was suppressed at once, so no serious damage was done.

PRISON REFORM. The Panyu Magistrate is going to effect some reforms in the present prisons in connection with his yamen. He has already raised the necessary funds for the undertaking. A number of prisoners has been transferred to the Nanhai Prison, so that the old prison may be pulled down and rebuilt.

KEROSENE TRADE. Owing to the enforcement of the new regulations recently promulgated by the provincial authorities relating to the landing and storing of kerosene in the City of Canton, it is reported that the oil merchants have fallen off considerably, and consequently the price has advanced to one taol per picul more than the former price.

PIRACY. On the 10th instant, a junk, fully laden with cargo, left Shih Ning for Canton and upon arrival at a place called Kam Kai, the junk was held up by a gang of pirates. The value of the booty carried away is estimated at about \$800; the case has been reported to the authorities. Within this month several cases of piracy have been reported to have taken place on the route from Canton to Shih Ning.

THE NEW VICEROY. The Canton Authorities have now made all the necessary arrangements for the reception of the newly appointed Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, Chang Yen-chun. The first batch of the reception party, consisting of over ten persons, has already left for Shanghai, and the second party will leave here for that port to-day. The Shan Hou Chu will send launches to Hongkong to receive H.E. when his departure from the North is ascertained.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS. The total amount of likin collected for the sixth moon by the Canton Likin Bureau amounts to Taels 68,033.649 and the collection of likin by the Lappa Customs for the first month of the period amounts to Taels 5,939,243.

STEAMBOAT OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. The steamboat owners of Canton, under the leadership of Mr. Han-ylo, have petitioned the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce requesting permission to form a Canton River Steamboat Owners' Association, and stating that the Steam Boat Owners' guild have already consented to subscribe \$10,000 towards the fund for the establishment of the institution. The Association propose to issue certificates to its members which are to be renewed annually and the Association is formed with the object of looking after the interests of the steamboat owners. The number of river steamboat companies here is estimated at about thirty altogether.

PROVINCIAL JUDGESHIP. H.E. Chan Hae-sui, who was nominated Provincial Judge to the province of Kwangtung at the same time as the appointment of H.E. Shum as Viceroy, has now declined the post. Since the resignation of his patron, Kung Sam-tsun has therefore been appointed to the Judgeship for the time being, pending the arrival of Chang. Since H.E. Shum has resigned, Chang has also tendered his resignation several times.

THE COMING OF CHANG. A reply has been received from H.E. Chang Yen-chun, Viceroy designate, to the telegram from the Canton-Hankow Railway Company.

H.E. states that he is very pleased to acknowledge their congratulatory telegram, and that he will start for the South on the 27th inst.

ANTI-OPUM MOVEMENT. The inhabitants of the villages of Chun Tsia and Chik Fa have contemplated forming anti-opium societies and establishing reading libraries. The other day a meeting was held and there was a large attendance, all approving of the project. Arrangements are in progress and the societies are expected to be opened before long.

An anti-opium society has been opened in Lung Shan, in the district of Shun-tai, where anti-opium medicine will be distributed free and lectures on the evil of the drug will be delivered.

LIKIN STATION HELD UP. In broad daylight, on the 19th instant, the Likin Station in Pak Sha, in the prefecture of Weichow, was attacked by a gang of robbers. The robbers held up all the inmates of the station and carried away all the valuables that they could lay their hands on, besides wounding one of the coolies there. The occurrence seems very strange when it is learnt that there are stationed at Pak Sha a number of soldiers and some guards, in the vicinity. The robbers made their escape without being pursued by the guards.

MILITARY STORES. Some time ago Admiral Li Chun ordered a quantity of firearms and ammunition through Messrs. Carlows & Co., of Shanghai—30 rifles, 25,000 cartridges and 100 empty shell cases. The ammunition has arrived at Hongkong and Admiral Li Chun has applied to the authorities to take delivery of the stores.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN. Ex-Admiral and Commander-in-chief, Li Chun, is about to leave Canton for his new post at Pakhoi as *chun-tai*; his subordinates have presented him with many gifts in the shape of embroidered umbrellas, scrolls, etc., in appreciation of his good administration and the consideration they have received at his hands.

26th August. TAOTAI WEN. Taotai Wen Tsung-yao, recently secretary to ex-Viceroy Shum, has arrived here from Peking.

THE NEW VICEROY. A telegram received here states that H.E. Chang Yen-chun, Viceroy-designate, handed over charge yesterday of his former office as Governor of Honan, to the Provincial Treasurer of that province, temporarily, pending the arrival of the new Governor, Lin Shao-min. Ex-Chang will leave Honan to-morrow morning by rail for Hankow and from thence to Shanghai en route for the South. His suite consists only of about twenty officials, most of whom have served under him during his governorship.

THE NEW ADMIRAL. The newly appointed Admiral of Kwangtung, Chun Ping-chik, will proceed to the Boga Tigris to-day where he will to-morrow take over charge of office. All troops, etc. formerly under the command of Admiral Li Chun will be placed under his command. With regard to the Admiral's yamen on the new bund, Admiral Chan has decided to rebuild the whole building, according to Admiral Li's plan.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS. The Shanghai shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have telegraphed to the Company, the different charitable institutions and the Seventy-two Guilds Association inquiring as to the reason for the delay in the assumption of office by the newly elected president and vice-president of the Company, and requesting them to see that everything is settled, and to get these two officials to take over charge at once.

ANTI-OPUM MOVEMENT. On the 23rd instant, the branch Anti-opium Association at Kow Kong was opened in the presence of an assembly of over a thousand persons. The other anti-opium societies, including the Canton Anti-opium Association, were represented at the proceedings.

The prohibition of opium smoking in the district of Lok Tsung has been very effective. Lately seven or eight persons have been arrested for secretly smoking opium and these have been severely dealt with by the authorities.

The district magistrate and gentry have subscribed liberally towards the funds of the branch Anti-opium Association.

GAMBLING MONOPOLY. A merchant named Leung Si-tung and others have applied to the Shan Hou Chu for the *sanpui* and *pubu* monopoly, agreeing to pay an annual royalty of \$1,500,000 besides an advance of 1,000,000 taels in addition to the annual royalty. The Chu has not yet replied to the petitioners.

OFFENDING CYCLIST. A party of cyclists were riding along Po Wah Fong Street last Saturday, when one of them—a youth—ran into a policeman. The constable remonstrated with him for his carelessness, but in return got rebuked by the youth, who was immediately arrested by the policeman. He tried to evade arrest and the help of another man had to be called to secure him. The case has not yet been tried.

SULPHUR MINES. A certain official has applied to the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce for permission to work the sulphur mines in the district of Yun Ping, to supply the Government Arsenal. The district magistrate has been instructed to make investigations and to report on these mines.

THE TAI LIK ROBBERY. Apropos the recent large robbery in the Tai Lik Market in the district of Nanhai, and in which six soldiers and other private individuals were killed, three wounded and one robber killed and one captured, the military and other officials of that locality have been severely reprimanded by the Acting Viceroy at the suggestion of the district magistrate of Nanhai.

INSURANCE COMPANY FORMED. The Rice Merchants' Guild of Canton have floated a company for the opening of an insurance, both fire and marine, and loan business which is to be styled the Tung Tak Insurance Company, and twenty-seven regulations governing the company have been drawn up.

FATAL AFFRAY. Last Saturday evening the wharf keeper of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's wharf, near the Custom House, through some quarrel, shot at and killed a street guard belonging to the Lun Hing Street. The Nanhai magistrate yesterday personally examined the corpse and ordered an inquiry to be held on the deceased.

27th August. THE NEW ADMIRAL. The new Admiral, Chun Ping-chik, assumed the duties of his office to-day. His family is now residing inside the city while he himself is taking up his temporary residence at the Boga Tigris. Admiral Chun is looking closely into all different naval and military affairs, etc. It is reported that he will soon make a tour of inspection of the forces in Weichow, and will also make another tour of inspection in the circuit of Yanchow and Linchow, especially

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd August.

On the evening of the 21st inst., a foreigner accompanied by

exportation of rice from Kwangai and the large quantities of rice at present imported from Annam and Siam, the price of this staple has recently fallen very considerably in that town.

On the 24th instant, through information received, Colonel Ho of the 21st Regiment, with troops proceeded to and raided the Tai Fo Village in the district of Szechuan, when two robbers were captured. When Colonel Ho was about to leave that place with his two captives, he was attacked by a gang of robbers who rescued the two prisoners and also inflicted serious injuries to two of the Colonel's men during the encounter which ensued.

SERIOUS FIRE IN A TEA FACTORY.

(From a Correspondent.)

28th August.

A serious conflagration occurred in a tea factory at Honam in the early hours of this morning and about \$3,000 worth of tea was destroyed. The stock was uninsured, the proprietor having decided this year to forego his usual plan of insuring the stock and premises for \$3,000, owing to the hard times. The stagnancy of the tea market accounts for the large quantity of tea in stock at the time.

NEW PROVINCIAL JUDGE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

29th August.

An Imperial Edict has been issued appointing Wong Yun-mun as substantive Provincial Judge of the province of Kwangtung vice Cheng Hao-sui who was unwilling to proceed to the South to take over the duties of his new office.

MARKETS.

The temporary market buildings of bamboo and matting erected in the Bannerman quarters of the city have proved a success, and the Bannerman Authorities have now decided to erect more substantial structures of brick and mortar in various parts of the Bannerman city for markets. The cost will be defrayed out of the public funds for this purpose.

ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

Yesterday afternoon the police of No. 7 Police Station, Western Suburb, arrested an owner of a certain house in Chu Hong Lane in the western suburb for harbouring an opium smoker and allowing him to smoke on his premises. The owner was fined and the opium smoking apparatus seized and ordered to be confiscated. The fines which have been exacted from various persons found guilty of infringing the anti-opium regulations will be sent to be added to the funds of the Canton Central Anti-Opium Association.

THE OPIMUM ANTIDOTE.

At a meeting of the committee of the Canton Fong Pin Hospital held yesterday at the institution, a report was read showing the number of persons who had been treated, etc. in this institution during the year ending the 15th day of the 7th moon this year. The institution admitted altogether 3,072 patients during the year. The number of patients arriving from Hongkong or Macao and admitted into the institution for treatment during the year was 151 patients. The number of patients discharged from this Hospital as having completely recovered was put at 2,000 odd and the number of patients still being treated at the hospital is several hundred.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

To-day at 11 o'clock, H. E. Acting Viceroy Wu proceeded to the Shamen to the American Consulate to visit Consul-General Bergholtz.

The Japanese Consul-General at Canton, to-day, proceeded by launch to visit the Government Industrial Machinery at Tsang Po.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The newly elected President, Lo Po-shun, and the vice-president, Wong Shiu-ping, are reported to have assumed duties at the office of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company from to-day.

ADMIRAL LI.

Ex-Admiral and Commander-in-chief, Li Chun, who has handed over charge of office to the newly appointed Admiral and Commander-in-chief, Chun Ping-chik, will proceed to take over his new post at Peking as Chantai about the middle of the next moon.

CANTON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has reported to H. E. the Acting Viceroy that the Canton River Iron Bridge Company is a properly constituted commercial concern and requests H. E. to sanction the floating of the company for the building of the bridge across the river.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

In view of various reports about Viceroy Tuan Fang being the assassin of the late Governor Ea Ming, the following letter from a valued correspondent at Nanking is of interest:

"The weather here has been like an oven and we have been perspiring like rivers. On the afternoon of the 19th instant, however, we had a storm of wind and rain which has brought down the temperature considerably. In spite of the great heat our popular Viceroy, H. E. Tuan Fang, tirelessly holds his audience at the office as usual, from early morning till noon. During the afternoon he attends to the personal of dispatches and transaction of all business connected therewith until sunset. After supper his Excellency generally collects his secretaries and officers of his suite, and discusses with them questions of the government that is needed for the times. No matter how late the hour may be, if any of his subordinates come to him with suggestions, his Excellency is always ready to receive and discuss matters with them. This alone has made him the most popular Viceroy that has ever held sway in Nanking and high and low seem eager to serve under his Excellency. Of late I am sorry to see that many of the newspapers have been wrongfully accusing his Excellency of timidity, saying that he has surrounded himself with extra guards, while the watch that is being kept is exceedingly strict and severe, so much so that it is alleged that persons coming to call upon his Excellency have had their persons searched. This is a lie. I again, last month there was a report that the Viceroy had sent his family back to Peking. The fact is that the wife of his Excellency's cousin who had been staying in the yamen happened to leave Nanking to join her husband who has been appointed a perfect in khenshi province. This was construed into the Viceroy's family being removed to Peking. Another report in the same connection was the departure of the Viceroy's daughter-in-law (the wife of his only son, Taro) for Peking a few weeks ago. The fact is, Taro, who had been staying with his father in Nanking since his return from the United States, has been appointed to a post in the Waiwipo, and it was but natural that young Madame Taro should wish to join her husband in the Capital. She has, therefore, gone north, but the Viceroy's lady mother, wife, and other members of his Excellency's family are still in Nanking with no thought of leaving at all. Such is wild rumour.—R. C. D. News.

ALLEGED MURDER AT LANTAU.

FISHERMAN HACKED TO DEATH.

27th inst.

Intelligence received from Lantau Island this morning give the account of a most brutal murder which was committed in the Mui Wo village two days ago in which a fisherman named Fan Mak Fat was killed. His alleged assassin is locked up in the Victoria Gaol, Mui Wo is a village in Lantau Island, quite close to Changchau. In this village reside Fan Mak Fat and his wife, who are fishermen, and their families. For some months past the relations between the two fishermen have been somewhat strained. At one time they were on the best of terms, but that soon ended when To Hing Chan, so it is alleged, quarrelled with Fan Mak Fat regarding the latter's familiarity with his wife.

On the evening of the 25th instant Fan Mak Fat, the story goes, visited a supply shop and purchased some fish and pork. He was accompanied by a friend, and after the purchase the two started home. While passing To Hing Chan's house Fan Mak Fat is reported to have had a short conversation with To Hing Chan's wife, who was standing on the porch. Without a word of warning To Hing Chan was alleged to have rushed out of the house with a chopper. Seeing Fan Mak Fat by the queue he dealt him some severe blows about the head and face, killing him on the spot. The alleged assault was witnessed by Fan Mak Fat's brother and sister.

Nothing more was heard of the matter until at four o'clock yesterday afternoon when To Hing Chan called at the Changchau Police Station and reported to Sergeant Angus that his house had been robbed on the previous night. He stated that a number of men got into the house while he was in bed. They lashed him to a bedpost, wounded his wife, and left the place with jewellery, clothing and money.

Just as he was ending up his story a woman and a man—Fan Mak Fat's brother and sister—charged into the station. They reported the murder of their brother and pointed out To Hing Chan as being the murderer. He was promptly arrested, and this morning he was committed over to Hongkong.

THE SPY SCARE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE TOKYO TRAGEDY.

The Japan Chronicle of 17th inst. says:—Further particulars (more or less reliable) are published in the vernacular Press relating to the murder of Mayeda Seiji, said to be a Russian spy, which was briefly referred to in these columns yesterday. It appears that the murdered man was decorated by the Russian Government with the Cross of St. George in recognition of services rendered to the Russian Army as interpreter during the war. He recently arrived in Tokyo from Vladivostok and was constantly exchanging calls with several Russians in Tokyo, occasionally meeting them at tea houses. This behaviour of the man appears to have attracted public attention. Inamura Katsutaro, the murderer, was an employee of the Japan Sewing Machine Company, and was lodging in the house of a man named Muro Chiyotaro at Temmacho, Nihombashi-ku. On reading in the newspapers that Mayeda was a Russian spy Inamura began to secretly watch his movements, and resolved to kill him if he found he was really a spy. The amateur detective visited Mayeda at his hotel and asked him for employment under him, and thus they became acquainted with each other. As their relations grew more intimate, the untidy Mayeda placed great confidence in his assistant, and a few days previous to the tragedy, Mayeda asked him to go to Amori on a certain mission.

Inamura feared that Mayeda might perpetrate some dangerous move against Japan during his absence, and decided to remove him at once, but his hotel was for reasons not stated—closely watched by the police and he thought it dangerous to visit him too often. He therefore wrote to Mayeda, inviting him to come to the office of the Mitomi Shoka in the Shiba Park, as he had a secret to communicate. On Wednesday morning the two men met, and were heard talking loudly. Their voices grew louder and louder, until at last Inamura suddenly pounced on his victim, covered his mouth with a handkerchief, and drawing a sword stabbed Mayeda in the right shoulder.

The wounded man shouted "Murderer! Murderer!" and shaking off his assailant, jumped through the window, and ran in the direction of the Shiba Ward Office, closely followed by his assailant. Near the Ward Office, Mayeda met a stranger and asking for his assistance, embraced him with hands covered with blood. The man, startled at the sight, ran away and Mayeda fell to the ground. Inamura then came up and stabbed the prostrate man in the side, and seeing his victim expire, he sheathed his sword with a smile and walked off to give himself up to the Shiba police. On the way he was seized by the police who had been sent out to arrest him. The murderer was covered with blood, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

On Wednesday afternoon a Russian Lieutenant-Colonel named Ostloff (P), who resides in Shiba Park, called at the Shiba Police Station, and asked the authorities that they should be mistaken in assuming that the murdered man was a Russian spy. The Russian officer, who said he had been his friend for years, was formerly the President of the Oriental Language School at Vladivostok, where Mayeda was an instructor. After the fall of Port Arthur, disturbances broke out in Vladivostok, and he and Mayeda took refuge in the interior. After the restoration of peace, they came back to Vladivostok. The Russian officer added that Mayeda had been murdered on account of the false report published in the newspapers concerning him.

Judge Tsuji, who is in charge of the preliminary examination, is reported to have stated that in deciding the case it was important to find out what was the real motive which prompted the murderer to perpetrate such a crime, whether it was public indignation or personal enmity, and further whether he had had any pecuniary relations with the murdered man.

GRUSOMK DISCOVERY AT MARSHILLS.

IRISH VISITOR RETURNING FROM MONTE CARLO ARRESTED.

Calcutta, August 9th.

A special telegram to the *Empire* states that a sensational discovery has been made by the police at Marshills. Mr. and Mrs. Gould were arrested while on their way to London, and in one of their trunks were found the mutilated remains of a woman named Levin, who recently disappeared from Monte Carlo. The victim had a quantity of valuable jewellery, which cannot be found, and it is suggested that she was murdered for the sake of her jewels.

Mr. Gould and his wife have been charged with murder and robbery. They deny all knowledge of the crime. Mr. Gould is of gentlemanly appearance, and is said to be connected with an Irish baronet.

DISTURBANCE ON THE "INDRAVELLI."

FIREMEN ATTACK THIRD OFFICER.

29th inst.

A disturbance, amounting to very nearly a mutiny, occurred on board the steamer *Indravelli*, now lying off Stonecutters Island, during the small hours of this morning, which may, perhaps, end fatally for one person—the third officer, Mr. G. G. Thorne—who was attacked by a number of firemen and seriously injured.

News of the affair reached Hongkong this forenoon, and from inquiries made it appears that shortly after two o'clock this morning, while all was quiet on board, a number of firemen, about six, returned to the ship in a jampun. It seems that a quarrel arose between the firemen and the samsan people, probably because the latter were underpaid. High words were exchanged between both parties; the whole ship was aroused by the noise created, and notwithstanding the fact that the men were warned to keep quiet their conduct became worse.

While the racket was still in progress Mr. Thorne and a brother officer got out of bed and, going up to the excited firemen told them to "stop that noise." Thereupon the firemen turned on the officers and attacked them. A hard fight to hand fight took place on the gangway, it is alleged. The officers gave a good account of themselves, but the odds were against them. As the fight was about coming to an end, a fireman pulled out a fairly large sheath knife and plunged it several times into the third officer's body, wounding him in the side, the back and the shoulder.

In the meantime lights were hoisted and a man sent for the police. From the look-out at the Water Police Station the lights were seen and a police pinnace was hurried across to the ship. The injured officer was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, and six of his alleged assailants were arrested.

To-morrow they will be arraigned at the Police Court for trial.

WIDOW REPUDIATES DEBT.

VALUE OF CHINESE COMPOSITION DEEDS.

Chan Cheng Pui, trading as Kwong Wing Shing at No. 180 Wellington Street, Japanese goods importer, brought suit against Ng Au Shi, of No. 248 Hollywood Road, widow, before his Honour Mr. A. G. W. P. P. Judge, presiding in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, last Tuesday afternoon, for the recovery of the sum of \$50, being money alleged to be due by defendant to plaintiff on a promissory note.

Mr. Hursthouse, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley's office, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. Tso.

Mr. Hursthouse said he wished to amend the writ by adding the usual alternative clause for money lent.

His Honour: Amend the writ then.

Chan Cheng Pui, the plaintiff, said that he knew the defendant, and had lent her \$50.

Mr. Hursthouse: On a promissory note.

His Honour: A "note of acknowledgment" is better; these documents are generally somewhat involved.

Mr. Hursthouse: How did you pay the money over to the defendant?—In five notes of 100 each.

Mr. Hursthouse: Do you know what defendant wanted the loan for?

Plaintiff: Yes, she wanted to go and buy pearls, so as to sell them so as to make some living money.

Mr. Hursthouse: Has that money been repaid?

Plaintiff: No, though I have applied for it several times.

To Mr. Tso (in cross-examination): I lent the defendant \$100, and my wife lent her \$100, and then she sold some fields left to her and so was able to pay up her debts.

Mr. Tso: Do you have any trouble in getting the return of the \$100?

Plaintiff: Yes; I had to press for it and she said she would pay me every cash she owed, even if she had to sell all her sons and daughters. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tso: Has that money been repaid?

No, it has not; it is still outstanding.

Mr. Tso: And the interest?—She paid that up to eight months ago, and then she stopped.

Mr. Tso: Were you in your shop when the message arrived?—Yes, and I told the messenger I would arrange it later in the day.

Folio of the plaintiff were called, and testified along the above lines, all laying great stress on the fact that the money was for the purchase of pearls.

Mr. Tso (to a *joki*): Were you present when this note was written?—Well, I wrote it (Laughter).

Mr. Tso: And was defendant present?

Well, she signed the note then (Laughter).

Mr. Tso: What did the composition of \$8 1/2 mean?—It meant that all customers should pay only 8 1/2% of their purchases in her Kiu Tak.

His Honour: But you said just now that they were to get 32% on the composition; are you going to try to get out of this? (holding up the composition deed).

Mr. Tso: No, my Lord, I will explain that by my witness.

His Honour: But how can you jump from 8 1/2% to 32%?

Mr. Tso: I will explain that, my Lord.

Mr. Hursthouse: That's my case, my Lord.

Mr. Tso said that the defence was a denial of having borrowed any money, and called defendant.

Defendant, called, and showed the promissory note, said she had never seen it before; the signature and mark were not hers.

Mr. Tso: Did you borrow this \$50?

Defendant: No, I did not.

Mr. Tso: And you never signed any promissory note?—No, I never did.

To Mr. Hursthouse: In 1904 I borrowed \$100 from plaintiff and \$100 from his wife, and he always asked me for the two accounts, and I paid them.

Mr. Hursthouse: Quite so, no doubt he did, if he was a wise man.

Defendant's *joki* said he was in charge of the defendant's *joki* and never went with her at any time to borrow \$50 from the plaintiff.

His Honour: What does this 8 1/2% in this deed mean?

Witness: It meant that the creditors could purchase \$100 worth of goods, and only pay 8 1/2% of the cost.

His Honour: Then what has this 32% got to do with it?

Mr. Tso: That was the final settlement, my Lord.

His Honour: These people ought to learn how to write composition deeds; this is not a proper composition deed.

To Mr. Hursthouse: There are no chops on this deed.

Mr. Hursthouse: Well, you know that according to Chinese custom that deed is worth nothing without any chops on it; it is at present only so much waste-paper.

His Honour (to Mr. Tso): How many more witnesses have you, Mr. Tso?

Mr. Tso: Two after this one, my Lord.

His Honour: Then I shall adjourn now. Adjourned accordingly.

GYMKHANA NOISES.

SOME LIKELY WINNERS.

29th inst.

The fourth meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club will be held at Happy Valley to-morrow afternoon, at the usual hour. Providing the weather keeps clear—all everyone interested in racing horse will—there is sure to be a large gathering, as it was stated that His Excellency the Governor and party will be present.

To-day, racing men were speculating as to what will be the condition of the course to-morrow afternoon after this morning's heavy shower. I do not think the subject worth troubling about unless the downpour continues. Of course, a slightly holding track would make all the difference to some of the ponies, especially the mudlarks. For instance, in the mile and a quarter handicap if the course were at all muddy I should unhesitatingly lay on Septima, but on a dry course some of the ponies that have the speed, and not the stamina, may beat him.

For the past fortnight the heat has been so intense that the ponies have had to be dealt with leniently in the matter of work and it would take a good prophet to spot winners to-morrow. However, I will do my best to tip the likely winners for readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Race 1.—My fancy for this event is Off-chance. He has been well treated in the matter of weight. He will be ridden by R. F. C. Master, who will take the non-winning jockey's allowance. Off-chance has done some good gallops during training and if ridden judiciously he should be a tough one to beat.

Race 2.—The Challenge Cup.—In the previous notes I mentioned that Manchurian Chief, with his light weight, should have a chance, but he has gone off somewhat and cannot look further than Comcomb for the ultimate winner. Blue Nile may, perhaps, condescend to try on this occasion and beat Comcomb, but he does not look a close or hard finish.

The Welter Race should be won by the "Bonnet," as it will be remembered he ran up very close in the sprint races at the meeting.

The Jumping competition should prove amusing and also instructive. This event is about on a par with a Limerick competition, so it is useless to try and deal with it from a sporting point of view.

The Handicap, 1 1/2 miles, should prove to be the most interesting race of the afternoon. The weights have been distributed so evenly, and the ponies have been kept so dark that no one could safely say that he knows the winner. But he has performed some remarkable times and has the reputation of being a very game pony, so I rather fancy that he will catch the judge's eye first.

GYM.

TEST CASE FAILS.

QUESTION OF PRIVATE RICKSHAS AT WEST POINT.

Police Sergeant Gordon, of No. 7 Police Station, brought a test case before Mr. F. A. Hazledan, at the Police Court, last Thursday, for settlement. The case was that in which a ricksha coolie was charged with "plying" private vehicles for hire without a licence. A practice exists among the mistresses of certain houses of ill-fame at Shek-long-wei to keep a number of private rickshas on the premises. At night these vehicles are hired out to the singing girls of the house, who pay the mistress for the use of the vehicle, thereby, the police allege, defrauding the public ricksha coolie. And it was with this object in view that the police brought up a test case in order to put a check to the practice.

His Worship (to accused): Have you a permit to ply a ricksha?—It is a private ricksha.

Sergeant Gordon said that at midnight on Wednesday he saw accused pulling a private ricksha along Queen's Road West. He had a fare. The sergeant stopped him and asked for the owner of the vehicle. Accused took him to a certain disreputable house lower down the road. Arriving there the first got out. Asked if the fare was his employer accused replied in the negative.

His Worship: Does the woman—the fare—live in that house?

Witness:—Yes, your Worship. But the ricksha does not belong to her. It is a well-known practice among the women of the disorderly houses at West Point to purchase as many as twenty such private rickshas for the use of their houses. The rickshas are let out to the inmates, who pay the mistress each time a vehicle is used, while the mistress pays the coolie.

His Worship: This point has been raised before, and I must look into the matter.

Witness:—Many private rickshas from the city are hired to these houses, your Worship.

His Worship:—Is that so? Can you prove it?

Witness:—Here is not a ricksha to be seen during the daytime, but at night there are as many as 200 running to and from the eating houses and the disorderly houses.

The defendant was called to the stand, and he swore that he was engaged to drive the people of the house.

His Worship:—Do you drive people other than those from your mistress's house?—No.

His Worship held that there was no breach of the law committed. The prosecution did not prove that accused "plied" for hire, neither did they prove that an outsider had engaged accused's ricksha, and unless they could prove that he could do nothing. The accused was discharged.

A "HAUT" SHIP.

CONSTERNATION AT TANJONG RHOO.

The *Singapore Free Press* of 24th inst. says:—There was much consternation among the natives at Tanjong Rhoo yesterday morning, when it was discovered that a "kapal hantu," or chakra-ship had drifted up to the beach. The natives crowded round, but would not touch the little vessel. It is believed to have been launched from Beach Road on Wednesday night by Chinese ricksha coolies; and it was hoped that the chakra demon had taken to the water. The little craft is nearly five feet in length, and is a delft of delft, and each side of the bows. It is beautifully built and has a mast and sails. It carries a number of small guns and a crew of about a dozen dells, some of whom have miniature telescopes up to their eyes.

It is believed by the natives that owing to a squall the ghost ship was run ashore at Tanjong Rhoo. Rice, eggs and foodstuffs are on board for the consumption of the "hantu."

A European resident, one of the gallant S.V.C. placed the little ship in his bungalow, and placed it in his room. He is looked upon by the natives as a doomed man. He is, however, very pleased with his curious find.

H. M. S. "FLORA" DAMAGED.

DOCKED FOR REPAIRS.

29th inst.

When H.M.S. *Flora* entered the harbour yesterday morning, from Singapore, it was ascertained that she had rounded. Examination revealed the fact that certain plates of the hull had been dented and the cover required to be dry-docked before the exact extent of the damage could be ascertained. Accommodation was accordingly obtained for the *Flora* at Kowloon and she was dry-docked at seven o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Flora* is a second class cruiser and is what is known as a "sheathed" vessel. Until the copper sheathing and the planking can be removed it is impossible to state definitely what is the number of plates that have to be taken out. It will be a work of a few days before the dockyard hands can get at the true extent of the injury suffered by the unfortunate accident to the cruiser.

THE DAYTON MURDER.

THE QUESTION OF VENUE.

29th inst.

We (*Shanghai Times*) are informed on reliable authority that the man Adetta, who is suspected of having murdered the woman Gertrude Dayton in Hongkong, and who is now held as a prisoner on board the U.S.S. *Galveston* at Chefoo, is not to be sent back to Hongkong, for the present at least, but to Shanghai. Mr. John Fowler, Consul for the U.S. at Chefoo, having cabled to the State Department at Washington for instructions as to handing over Adetta to the Hongkong authorities, has been directed, we understand, to give him into the custody of the American Consul at Shanghai. Accordingly, he is likely to come under the notice of His Honour Judge Willes, within the next few days, in connection only, however, with extradition proceedings, most likely.

We need not say that any undue delay in bringing such a matter as the accusation against Adetta to trial would be highly undesirable, for the prisoner's own sake as much as on any other ground, and it is to be hoped sincerely that, if any question of venue should arise, it may be decided as quickly as possible.

THE COMET.

29th inst.

It is not everybody who cares to get up at 4 a.m. or so. But those who do, and if the morning be clear and starry, have a good opportunity of seeing the new visitant to the realm of this solar system. Perhaps the best way for the inexperienced observer is to look out for the rise over the eastern horizon of Orion, whose three stars in a straight line make that the most easily recognised of all the constellations. After Orion is well above the horizon the eyes should travel about thirty-five degrees to the north of east, the left hand, when the tail of the comet may be discerned rising above the horizon. Then finally the nucleus, a bright stellar body, will appear. If the observer is on the sea front the comet will rise somewhat to the north of Johore Hill, in the direction of Tampines. As it is approaching the sun it will rise later each morning until it cannot be made out in the growing brightness of the sunrise. The comet will be at its brightest on Wednesday morning about five o'clock, and will not be seen from any point where trees obscure the eastern horizon. A home paper gives a reference to the comet, which of course is nothing like the giant of 1858 and 1861. For a real big thing in Comets, we shall have to wait three years more. There may be a few very old gentlemen and ladies who may have seen Halley's comet in 1835. But few of these will survive to renew their acquaintance with the same comet in 1910, when it is due to reappear. And the great majority of those now living had better take a good look at Halley's Comet when it does turn up, because they will not have another chance till 1895, by which time the majority of us will be taking no interest in things sublunary. This is the allusion to the comet now visible.

The actual facts are that on June 9, an American astronomer detected this comet in the constellation of the Boar, and noted it as visible in a small telescope. The announcement once having been made, other astronomers knowing where to look, made measures of the position of the newcomer; so that sufficient information has been accumulated, from which its future path can be predicted. It would be out of place to write here in the technical language of astronomy, but the course of things may be mentally pictured by supposing a hansom cab, representing the coming comet, to move down Piccadilly, passing through the circus round the south and east side of the refuge, and leaving it by Shaftesbury Avenue; whilst we, representing the earth, move more leisurely in a circle round the allegorical statue, which for the moment is to be taken as the equivalent of the sun. On June 9, when the first observation was made, the earth in this plan was somewhere opposite the Quadrant and the observer caught the comet coming into the circus on the south pavement of Piccadilly. By Sept. 3, when we shall have made scarcely a quarter of the circuit from our position on June 9, the comet will have travelled more than half across the roadway, and looked at from the statue will be in the direction of Coventry-street. This is the date of perihelion position, when the comet is nearest the sun, and for that reason will then have its greatest intrinsic brightness, but to us on the earth it will appear brightest on August 21, for at that time our nearest to the comet, which may be inferred from the relative position of the two objects in the above diagram, analogy will compensate for the actual inferior lustre of the comet.

But to pass from causes to effects, it may be said that about midnight to-night the comet will be rising at the east-north-east point of the horizon—an astronomer would say that it is in the constellation of Aries, in right ascension 22h 50m, and has north declination 12deg 50m; and at three o'clock, which may be taken as shall have made nearly a quarter of the circuit above the east point of the compass. This description of position will hold approximately for several weeks, except that the object rises three or four minutes later night by night, so that on August 7 it will not be above the horizon until an hour after midnight, but by this time it may be bright enough to make its presence obvious, which is a fact not certain, for comets are wayward cattle which have a trick of not realising expectations.

Those, however, who have seen the object to-day and it has been watched at several observatories, including Greenwich—speak well of its present appearance. It has four spreading tails, which make a good show on a photographic plate, but actually are contained in an area of the sky less than that covered by the full moon. In this respect it resembles the comet seen in the autumn of 1902 which was the last that could be considered a naked eye object, and it has a singular, or central condensation. It is in the neighbourhood of no 28, a peculiarly well-known star at present, but according to present information, on August 1 the comet will be quite near to Aldebaran and the Hyades,

Cements at \$11 and \$11. Hongkong Ropes have buyers at \$12, ex-the interim dividend of 50 cents per share paid on the 17th inst. Union Waterboats are steady at \$12. In the North, Sumatras are procurable at \$11.10, and Langkats are inquired for at \$11.30.

There has been very little business done since our last issue, rates remaining more or less unchanged.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have maintained their position throughout the week, and at the close, they are steady at \$6.75 for the old shares ex new issue, after sales at the rate, while the new shares are in demand at \$5.05. The London rate has further weakened to 279.10s.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are unchanged. There are further buyers of North China at \$11.75, and Unions at \$7.70.

Fire Insurance.—There has been no fluctuations in stocks under this heading, and they remain without business.

Shipping.—China and Malacca can be placed at \$15. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are offering at \$28. Indo-China Preferred and Deferred can be sold at \$39 and \$22 jointly. Star Ferries (old) have declined to \$22, while the new shares remain unchanged.

Refugees.—China Sugars have dropped to \$9.8, at which rate they are quiet. Luzons and Porak Sugars are out of favour at quotations.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering are neglected at \$15.30. Rafts are stronger, and buyers prevail at \$7. Further sales have been effected at this rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have declined to \$67, after sales at the price. The Directors of this Company have decided to make a new issue on the 1st January 1908, 20,000 shares of \$50 each, to be offered to Shareholders at par, in the proportion of one new share to two old shares. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are in favour at \$11.75. Shanghai Docks have been sold at \$11.80, Hongkong Wharves are nominally quoted at \$11.21.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels continue to hold their position, and can still be placed at \$98. Hongkong Lands are procurable at \$98. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$10. Shanghai Lands have been sold in the North at \$11.10. West Points are quoted at \$18.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos can be secured at \$14.64. Hongkong Cottons are nominally quoted at \$11. Other stocks, under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have inquiries at \$9, but shares are scarce. China Light and Power have improved to \$6, at which rate sales have taken place. Green Island Cements have been dealt in at \$11 and \$10.10. Peak Tramways (\$1 paid up) have been taken off the market \$14. Hongkong Ropes have strengthened to \$24, and they are inquired for at the rate. Watsons are wanted at \$14. There is a demand in the North for Langkats at \$11.35, and Sumatras have buyers at \$11.20.

PREIGHT MARKET.

In their report dated August 24, Messrs Lambe and Pogue write:

We have again an unfavorable fortnight to chronic. Tonnage being ample for all existing requirements, rates naturally could not be expected to, and have not, experience a rise.

Saigon to Hongkong.—Owing to a declining market here, no demand whatever was in evidence until a day or two ago, when a couple of vessels were taken up at 12 and 13 cents respectively. Being detained in port here by the recent boisterous weather, several boats which were about to carry out previous engagements at 16 to 18 cents per picul, had the misfortune to miss their cancelling dates at Saigon characteristically themselves of the right of throwing up the charters. Owners ultimately did manage to secure a return freight, but by force of circumstances had to submit to a comparatively heavy sacrifice in the way of rate, in one case as much as 6 cents per picul.

As for Saigon to Philippines, further demand for fairly prompt was filed by the charters of a few boats at rates ranging from 21 to 25 cents.

Heio to Yangtze ports a small carrier found employment, terms are being withheld.

Bangkok to Hongkong.—Norw. s.s. *Tolv*, having conceded 1 cent reduction as against last rate obtained, has been taken up for another trip by her late charterers.

Yangtze River Freight.—By latest advice the new rice crop promises to turn out a good one, but whilst this should necessarily have the effect of keeping the coasting trade, such as from other sections of the coasting trade, such as from Saigon, it would be premature to surmise that the autumn harvest will be rich enough to allow of participation of outside boats to any great extent.

Newchwang to Canton.—There are no apparent chances of any demand coming on prior to the close of the season, and we think we may safely say that this is likely to be one of the worst years on record.

Newchwang to Amoy and Swatow.—No nothing doing.

Hongkong to Pulo Brani (Singapore). A steamer has been placed at \$2.05, and Tauron to Shanghai a charter is reported at \$2.25 per ton.

Moji to Hongkong. A fixture at \$1.50, part cargo to Canton at \$2.20.

Rajahmundry to Hongkong. A steamer had been done at \$1.35 lump sum.

Sailors.—Nothing new to advise.

Sail Tonnage loading or to land.—Brit. ship *King George*, 2,257 tons, arrived 21st July. Brit. bark *Lynx*, 1,749 tons, arrived 20th July. Brit. bark *Alcidon*, 2,492 tons, arrived 27th July.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged.—None.

Departure of Sailors.—None.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Do. demand	2/2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
India T.T.	2/2 1/2
Do. demand	2/2 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Singapore T.T.	2/2 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	2/3 3/4
6 months' sight L/C	2/3 3/4
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	54 1/2
4 months' sight do.	55 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2/3 1/2
4 months' sight do.	2/3 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2/3 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	2/3 1/2
Bar Silver	2/3 1/2
Bank of England rate	2/3 1/2
Bank of France	2/3 1/2
Sovereign	2/3 1/2

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 25th August, 1907.

Library Museum	
Non-Chinese	320
Chinese	121
Total	441

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., reached Yokohama on 18th inst. by the *Empress of China*.

WALL Street is credited with being solid in opposition to Mr. Taft's candidature.

Mr. W. F. WINGROVE has been appointed secretary of the Shanghai Stock Exchange from 21st inst.

WE understand that his Honour the Chief Justice leaves the Colony, for a holiday, on the 3rd prox.

MR. TAIT will start for the Philippines from Seattle on board the *N. S. Minerva* and will open the Legislative Assembly in October.

MR. FREDERICK O'BRIEN, editor of the *Manila Cableman*, was a passenger on board the steamer *Zafra* which arrived in port last Monday from Manila.

THE cholera at Moji and Nagasaki is spreading, especially in the provinces around Moji. It is feared that this is caused by overland labourers fleeing from Moji in defiance of the regulations.

VICKROY SUNG SHOU (Manchu) has informed the Waiwup that permission has been granted the Standard Oil Co. to erect oil tanks beyond the suburbs of Foochow, and requested that the fact be recorded in that Ministry.

THE long vacation of the Supreme Court commences from Monday next. The Summary Court will sit in the mornings whenever necessary, and the Court offices will remain open until 1 p.m. only, during the vacation.

MR. S. D. Seña informs us that he has received a telegram from Bombay last Thursday morning as follows: "The cricket match played at Bombay between the Parsees and the Presidency teams resulted in the victory for the Parsees by 143 runs."

A TORUISHIMA dispatch states that the cargo of the *City of Chicago*, wrecked in the Kii Channel, consisted of 10,000 cases of kerosene, 6,000 cases of cylinder oil, and 6,000 cases of paraffin wax. Of these, only about 10,000 cases have been saved.

GOLD bullion received by the Imperial Mint, of Osaka, during last month amounted to 1,170,000, and the coins struck were 1,580,000 in 17 gold pieces. The amounts of 17,000,000 yen and 17,400,000 yen silver pieces are also reported as having been minted last month.

TSANG KU, the policeman who attempted to commit suicide some days ago at No. 7 Police Station, by drinking opium, was today (27th inst.) sent to the Victoria General Hospital for medical observation, as it is believed his mind is unbalanced. At the Police Court, this morning, he admitted the charge of attempting suicide. Tsang Ku has been in the Police Force for a number of years, and bears an excellent character.

ROBERT LINDBLOM, an overseer, employed by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., charged a coolie, Li Hung, at the Police Court, last Tuesday morning, with the larceny of a piece of hardware from one of the company's houses in Chater Road, on Monday. The word was valued at \$3. Accused admitted the charge. He told the court, he said, because he thought nobody wanted it. He was sent to goal for a week.

A VITAL accident occurred at Hsankow on 16th inst. on H.M.S. *Brusard*. As two blue-jackets were fishing the swimways a stay gave away and both men were precipitated into the river. One rose to the surface immediately and was rescued by a sampan which happened to be alongside, but his comrade did not reappear and apparently was caught by the strong under current which now prevails. His body has not yet been recovered. *Hankow Daily News*.

BECAUSE Indian policeman 827 told him to "get a move on" and not to obstruct the thoroughfare, a Chinaman, who later gave the name of Fong Wai, a *fohi*, employed in the name of Fong Wai, West, last Sunday picked up a handful of stones and hurled them at the constable. One or two of the stones took effect. Fong was then given the opportunity to escape, but as his legs would not answer he was caught. Taken before Mr. Melbourn, on Monday morning, in the Police Court, he pleaded guilty to the offence, and was fined \$2.

JOHN MURRAY, a seaman, living at the Sailors' Home, West Point, became so obstreperous in the "come fast Sunday" that Charles Gould, the superintendent, was forced to ban him from the premises. Murray returned to the Home in the morning intoxicated and started to assault the other inmates. This had not the desired effect, however. Then he challenged them to fight. As no one came forth he proceeded to raise an uproar which landed him in a cell. On Monday, he was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner while intoxicated. He pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. He was fined \$10.

AN extremely successful concert and dance took place at the Kowloon Hotel on Saturday night last. There were over 300 guests present, and the band played during dinner. Afterwards there was dancing, the proprietor, Mr. O. E. Owen, being the leading spirit in securing the pleasure of the visitors. Although Mr. Owen has only recently acquired the ownership of the hotel, extensive improvements have already been planned, including arc lights at the entrances by Elgin Road, Gardiner Road and Chater Road. The new proprietor, it may be stated, has had eight years of Far Eastern hotel business, including three years at the Raffles Hotel in Singapore, four years at the Occidental and two years at the Delmonico, Manila.

THEODORE THOMAS, a lad, about eighteen years of age, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn, at the Police Court, last Thursday, to answer charges of impersonating a factory foreman, and obtaining money under false pretences. Wai Fat, an engineer, residing at 80, Praya East, made the complaint. He stated that on the morning of the 24th inst. he was visited by his house, and representing himself as a foreman employed by the Sanitary Board, promised complainant that he would see that his house was kept clean if he would give him some money. Complainant gave him \$1.30. Then he took his departure. The afternoon he returned again and on this occasion he asked for a "loan." Complainant refused to pay. When accused left he made inquiries, resulting in the arrest of Thomas on Wednesday afternoon. The case was adjourned.

Dr. J. W. Hartley has been appointed to be Surgeon-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, with effect from the 21st inst.

A PORTION of the Tokio Press is apprehensive of difficulties occurring through the importation of cheap Chinese labour for the Kagoshima Railway.

LICENSERS to shoot and take game, granted under Ordinance 6 of 1885, are due for renewal or issue on the first day of September, 1907. The fee for each licence is \$10.

AMONG the passengers leaving to-day (24th inst.) for America, by the *America* at 10, were Governor Knight, of the Nueva Vizcaya province, and Mr. W. M. Wooden, of the Philippine Educational Bureau.

MR. S. D. Seña received a telegram from Bombay last night (21st inst.) stating that the cricket match played between the Parsees and Hindoo teams resulted in the complete victory of the Parsees by eight wickets and one run.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announce that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending August 10, 1907, amounted to 25,482.01 tons and the sales during the same period to 22,914.99 tons.

BEFORE returning to Manila, the *s.s. Zafra* will undergo her annual docking and overhauling. The following week the *Zafra*'s sister ship, the *Rubi*, will be put in dock. This means that both the *Rubi* and the *Zafra* will miss one trip to Manila.

"I WANTED the wood. I wanted it to make a basin, so I took it. I forgot to ask the foreman," said a coolie at the Police Court, this morning (28th inst.), when he was called upon to answer a charge of stealing five pieces of hardwood, yesterday, from the new cigar factory at Mongkok. He was sentenced to fourteen days' gaol, with four hours' stocks.

MR. R. R. McDermid, one of the proprietors of the new Shanghai *Saturday Evening Review*, was in Chefoo last week settling up his affairs there; having dissolved partnership with Mr. Holt, who goes home, and placed Mr. Silverthorne in charge of the *Chefoo Daily News*. Mr. McDermid is doing so well in Shanghai that he hopes shortly to start a daily paper there, and will therefore not return to Chefoo.

THE *China Critic* is informed by a Peking correspondent that the buildings, cages, and arrangements for the new zoological garden, just outside the East Gate, are making progress under the European expert supervision. The Chinese are making progress in the purpose. Crowds of Chinese admire the different animals daily, and even foreigners admit that the institution is worth seeing, the tigers being especially fine specimens of the *felis tigris*.

MESSAGERS from San Francisco reiterate the request for a special commissioner from the Japanese Foreign Office, as it is recognized that the importation of Japanese labour is necessary in view of industrial conditions on the Pacific coast. The new Mayor of San Francisco has dismissed the members of the Police Board who were concerned in the violation of Japanese trade rights. The dismissal of the head of the Police is to follow.

It is reported that the Sugar Refining Company of Easton, Formosa, has abandoned a proposal to call on its shares (second instalment) in view of the present state of the money-market in Japan, and has decided to borrow cheap foreign money. The task of Mr. Arai, president of the company, now travelling in Europe, is to negotiate a loan. The Formosan Sugar Refining Company has decided to declare a dividend for the last half year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the same as for the preceding period.

THE *Japan Mail* states that the repairs of the battleship *Mikasa* have been carried so far that she is expected to leave Saeho at the end of next month, for the purpose of proceeding to Kure where she will receive her armament. The *Mikasa* was floated in September of last year, and it thus appears that the repairs of her hull will have occupied about a year, a longer time than is usually required for constructing a line-of-battleship *de novo*. Great progress is said to be making in the building of the first-class cruiser *Dokai* at Kure. Her launch is spoken of as likely to take place at the close of this year.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances, viz., to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of four hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents, to defray the charges of the year 1906; to remove doubts as to the validity of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of this Colony during the time that Alfred Cascoyne White, Esquire, held the office of Puisne Judge of the Court; and an Ordinance to amend the Married Women's Property Ordinance, 1905.

AT about one o'clock on Thursday morning a Chinaman, about thirty years of age, by name Ah Cheung, residing with his family at 13, Ash Street, Yau-ma-tei, received injuries which resulted afterwards in his death. Ah Cheung is a seaman and had been paid-off from his ship last week. He returned home shortly after midnight yesterday (23rd inst.) from the theatre and, it was said, went out to the verandah to get the air. While looking over the balcony he is believed to have overbalanced himself and fallen to the street. A distance of about twenty feet. Sergeant Appleton removed the unconscious man to the hospital. He died late last night from a fractured skull.

AN unusual elopement occurred at Seattle last month, when Mr. H. Robinson, wife of the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of West Seattle, deserted her husband for a Japanese servant, who had been in the employ of the minister's family last year. The Seattle police found the couple in the Japanese quarter and arrested them. (Her spending half a day in jail, Mrs. Robinson appeared to her husband for help, and he provided bail for both his wife and the Japanese. The Japanese servant, Y. Sakamoto, is but 20 years of age, while Mrs. Robinson is 30. The police say that the minister's wife left her West Seattle home and joined the Japanese servant a week previously.

"LAST night (23rd inst.) I went out for a walk. To Wing Woo Street I met an old friend of mine. We had a chat, during which I got dizzy and fell asleep. What happened after that I don't know. When I went to sleep I must have fallen to the street. The next thing I remember was being removed to No. 2 Police Station. A coolie's cart was at the Police Court, yesterday, when he was charged with being a rogue and vagabond and sleeping in the street. "How long have you been in Hongkong?" queried Mr. Hazeland. "A couple of days," replied accused. "Have you any money?" pursued the Court. "No," came the calm reply. "I came down here to see if I could get some!" Three weeks' hard labour.

THE *New York Herald* continues to justify the proposed dispatch of the *American* Squadron to the Pacific, and recalls the reception accorded to Admiral Goodrich, who commanded a Pacific Squadron in 1904.

It is announced from Ottawa that Japanese labour is continually pouring into British Columbia. During July the influx was 853, making a total of 4,000 since January. It is improbable, however, that any conflicts will arise.

We understand that upon the departure of the Chief Justice on leave, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wais, Puisne Judge, will take over the duties of Chief Justice in connection with his own, until relieved by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, who will then act as *Puisne* *in* *pro tempore*.

YUONG YUNG, a coolie, was at the Police Court, this morning, sentenced by Mr. Hazeland to six weeks' hard labour, six hours' stocks and to be twice flogged, each flogging to consist of twelve strokes, for relieving a widow of a gold pair of ear-rings, with jade-stone drops, in the Western Market, yesterday.

THE undermentioned details left this Command per *s.s. Catherine* on 22nd inst., for Calcutta:—H.K.B.R.G.A., 5 men; 110th Infantry, 14 men; 129th Baluchis, Jemadar Karim, Dtd, 12 men; 47th Sikhs, Subadar Savan Singh, 17 men; 41st Dogras, 26 men; S. and T. Corps, 4 followers; A. H. Corps, 2 followers; Ord. Bearer, 1 follower; 1st Sub. Med. Dept. Hqs. Asst. Nazam Singh.

THE Central Government has received telegraphic despatches from the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang and the Viceroy of the Liang Hu suggesting that the Constitutional Law be promulgated, and the date of the inauguration of constitutional government fixed and declared to the public. Instructions should be given every province, with regard to organizing the national Congress, the representatives belonging to the lower House can be chosen later on.

At the Parliamentary dinner given in his honour on 22nd inst., Marquis Li stated that his advanced age prevents his prolonged occupation of the Resident-Generalship of Korea, but added that he would not retire until affairs resulting from the new agreement had been put in order. A grand municipal and commercial entertainment will be given in Tokyo on Tuesday in honour of Marquis Li, and other banquets have been arranged. The Resident-General is the most popular man of the moment in Japan.

HO YUNG, wife of To Hing Chan, the alleged murderer of Pan Mak Fat, the Lantau fisherman, who was killed in the Mui Wo village on the 25th inst., under circumstances reported in last Tuesday evening's *Telegraph*, was arrested this morning in the village in connection with the murder. It will be remembered that when the murder took place Ho Yung disappeared in the hills. She returned later. This became known to the police. She was charged with murder before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn, at the Police Court, on Wednesday forenoon and remanded.

A TERRIBLE disaster is reported from the coal mines at Hongkong in Tonkin. An earthquake there resulted in the death of seven miners, on August 3. Three other miners were injured seriously. An inquiry showed that the earthquake was purely accidental. The mines there were developed originally by a British Company at such a loss that it had to sell out. A French Company bought up the whole concern, and has made a good thing out of the mines. A large town has sprung up at Hongkong, the port is crowded, and the coal trade grows steadily.

THE fifth half-yearly report of the Bank of Japan, which was approved by the general meeting on Saturday, 17th inst., shows a net profit for last half-year of ¥3,950,466. Of this sum, ¥200,000 has been absorbed in the regular dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, ¥200,000 paid for the bonuses and special expenses of officials, ¥9,000 for a special dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. making the total dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. A surplus of ¥1,919,166 has been carried forward.

THE hon. treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Chan King Wan	\$ 20
Uan Wan Kin	20
Tam Tak Kong	20
Lo Po Kwai	20
Hui Chi Lam	20
U Chi Wai	20
Wong Kam Fuk	20
Chu Tak Hing	20
Tsang Van Po	20
Leung Kin On	20
Wong In Tung	20
Kwok In Wan	20
Capt. Clarke	10
C. H. Grace	10
F. Y. H. Doreze	5

THE *N. C. D. News* of 22nd inst. says: "A 2nd instance of attempted suicide occurred yesterday at about 7.30 p.m. near the Nanking Road Jetty. It appears that a Mrs. Pearlman was employed by Mr. Ezra at No. 23 The Bund; left the house at the time stated and walked to the jetty, where she hired a sampan and directed the 'coolie' to convey her across the river. When about fifty yards from the shore Mrs. Pearlman suddenly jumped into the river; the coolie at once stopped the sampan, and when the woman came to the surface he succeeded in grasping her and held her until another sampan coolie came to his assistance. The two coolies then returned to the shore with their burden. A crowd of natives collected, and on the arrival of a foreign policeman Mrs. Pearlman was taken to the Central Police Station and afterwards sent to the Nursing Home for medical treatment. She stated that she was a Jewess, but declined to say what nationality or to give any explanation for the rash act."

YESTERDAY afternoon (23rd inst.), a coolie made his way into a retail dealer's establishment, at 24, Bonham Street, and asked to be shown some of their finest bed mats. After some hawking the coolie picked out one, which cost \$1, and told the shopkeeper to enter it in the account of a certain firm, the name of which he gave. This the shopkeeper promised to do. But after a few minutes' thinking he became suspicious and sent one of his *fohis* to follow the stranger. When the firm to which the coolie said he belonged was reached he made no attempt to enter but continued on his way. In the next street the *fohi* seized the man and handed him over to a policeman. On inquiries made by the police at the firm it was learnt that the coolie did not have their permission to order the mat. At the Central Police Station he gave the name of Pan Ho, of Sheng On Lane. Inspector Ritchie charged accused at the Police Court, this morning, with theft. Mr. Hazeland had the charge amended to one of obtaining goods under false pretences, and the case was adjourned.

AND Lieut. J. E. Fawcett, 3rd Middlesex Regt., left this Command per *s.s. Arcadia* on 24th inst., for England, on transfer on probation to the Army Service Corps.

MR. F. A. HAZELAND convicted a hawk at the Police Court, last Thursday, and sent him to goal for three weeks with hard labour for exhibiting indecent pictures for sale in the public street, on Wednesday. Policeman 94 prosecuted.

It is reported in Peking that the Board of War is about to assume direct control of the Panchu Dockyards and Arsenal, and that Lieut. Tan, director of the department of the Navy in the Board of War, will be appointed Director-General of these undertakings.

MR. ISRAEL PUTNAM, proprietor of the *Manila Cableman*, arrived in the colony last Sunday from Canada, en route to Manila, by the *C. P. V. liner Empress of India*. Mr. Putnam has been away from Manila for nearly two years, most of which time was spent in New York.

THEODORE THOMAS, the lad who was arrested recently and charged at the Police Court, yesterday (24th inst.) with impersonating a Sanitary Board foreman and obtaining money under false pretences, as mentioned in our issue of yesterday, was convicted this morning. Mr. Melbourn sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

OWING to a steel combine's inability to pay 12,000,000 in New York, the stock market has collapsed, and even stocks of good reputation have dropped by \$6 to \$10. Common stocks have no buyers at all. Rumours are now circulated that a leather company has failed, and this has placed the market in a worse condition.

LOI YUEN WAN, temple keeper, residing at 40, First Street, West Point, was arrested in the Central district last Thursday afternoon, by an officer attached to the Registrar-General's department, for delivering handbills in the street without the same having been passed and stamped by the Registrar-General. He was charged with the offence before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, on Friday morning, at the Police Court. Inspector Ritchie applied for the adjournment of the case, which was granted. Bail \$50.

THE *Manchukuo* has received the following telegram from Seoul:—"The Emperor has decided to issue the following decree:—We are endeavouring to improve the administration and the customs of the nation. Believing that We must set an example, We shall cut off Our topknot and change Our costumes on the occasion of the ceremony of Our formal coronation. All Our subjects must endeavour to meet Our wishes." The Emperor has also issued a Decree prohibiting the marriage of males under seventeen and girls under fifteen.

LAST Thursday afternoon, a Chinaman was seen removing a bundle from the wrist of a four-year-old child, who was left by his mother sitting on the parapet of the Praya East, opposite Blue Buildings. Lukong No. 930 pursued the Chinaman and captured him after a prize of about 100 yu. He was removed to No. 2 Police Station and locked up. At the Police Court, on Friday, the man, who said he was Li Yan, a barber, pleaded guilty to the charge of theft. Mr. Hazeland sent him to goal for six weeks with hard labour, to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours, and to receive two whippings, each whipping to consist of twelve strokes.

A MIDDLE-AGED woman, residing in a boarding-house at 94, Connaught Road Central, made a most determined attempt to commit suicide yesterday (27th inst.). On Monday the woman came to Hongkong on a visit to her husband, who took her to the boarding-house. Everything appeared to have gone well with the couple until about two o'clock yesterday afternoon when the husband on entering his wife's cubicle found her in bed, covered in blood. Her throat was cut. A blood-stained razor remained at her side. The police were called in and the injured woman removed to hospital, where it was discovered that she had severed her wind-pipe. The woman was not dead this morning, although she is in a poor condition.

WE do not often hear of strictly honest Chinese coolies so that the following story is as refreshing as it is true. A gentleman who was leaving China was the other day to return to Tientsin gave a coolie what he thought was 20 cents for moving his luggage. The coolie was brought back by the man about five minutes with the remark in Chinese: "This is a golden pound, I do not want it." It turned out to be a sovereign, of which the gentleman had several in his pocket at the time, and he had paid the man one by mistake. The honesty of the man was the more surprising as he had been in South Africa, and was well acquainted with the value of English money. He received a dollar as a reward. *Chin. Critic*.

AFTER remaining a patient in the Government Civil Hospital for nearly a fortnight, under treatment for a self-inflicted wound on his neck, Mak Man Cheung, a bag picker, residing at Heung Lane, was discharged from the institution on last Monday. On Tuesday morning, he was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn with attempting to commit suicide. From a story related to us it would appear that on the 14th inst. accused returned home late at night and proceeded to his room saying that he was feeling tired and wanted a sleep. About an hour later a loud noise was heard coming from his room. A number of folks started out to investigate and accused was found lying on his bed; his throat cut, and a blood-stained knife close to his side. No motive for the deed could be obtained. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and his Worship bound him over in the sum of \$100 to be of good conduct for a year.

LITTLE Tse Kwan Tai, a seven-year-old girl, disappeared from her home on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. She went out to play and at a late hour that night, when all her playmates were asleep, Tse was still absent from home. Her father, who keeps a shop at 18, Tung Hing Lane, became alarmed and started out to hunt for the missing girl, but without results. The police were next turned to. On last Thursday evening while the father was at home thinking of what his next step would be, the missing child burst into the room. When she had quieted down she told a story of being spirited away by an old woman, who promised her everything. She was taken to a house far away from here, the name of the street she did not know, and locked in a room. She remained there alone for several days. Then her opportunity to escape arrived and she grasped it. In company with a policeman both men entered the house and, on being pointed out, the old woman was arrested. She was charged at the Police Court, on Friday, with kidnapping and the case adjourned.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " " H. J. Black.
 "FATSHAN," 2,360 " " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " " B. Branch.
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 " " " R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), to P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf (West), returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 " " " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,191 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A.M.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING," 569 " " " Mackinson.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 16th August, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
 Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).
 Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
 For further particulars, please apply to—
 BARRETTO & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"
 SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS.
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.
 A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.
 For further information apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.
 Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Aug.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Oct.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
 Hongkong, 27th August, 1907.

Hotel.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the Peak, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
 MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., L.D.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone Nos. 376, 108, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sonnta, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

JESSELTON, KUDAT and SAN- DAKAN	"BOHEO" Capt. F. Sembill	TUESDAY, 9 A.M., 3rd Sept., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. Wehmelmi	About TUESDAY, 10th Sept., 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, Noo., 11th Sept., 1907.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	THURSDAY, Noon, 12th Sept., 1907.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Seiden	About THURSDAY, the 18th Oct., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

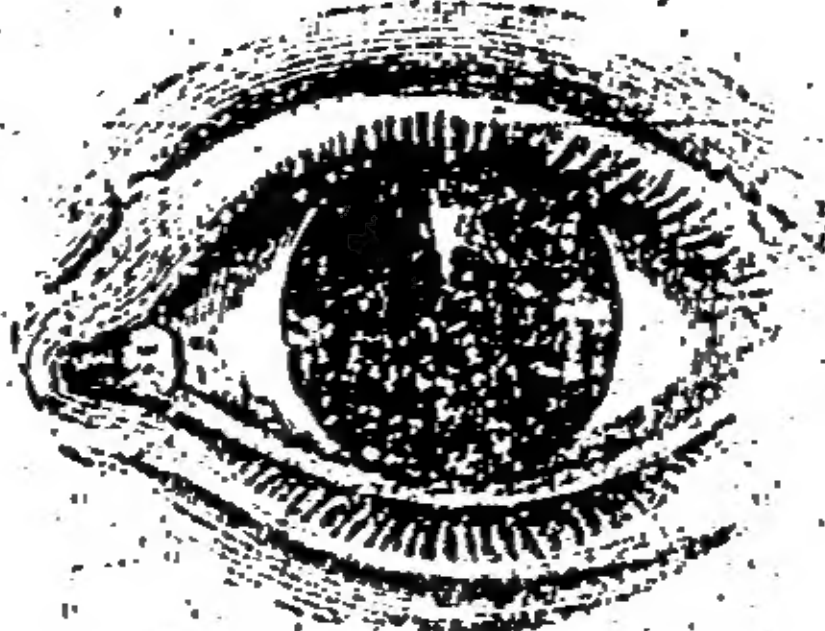
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1907.

[1]

Intimation.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Beniluck Street, 566, Nanking Road.

[14]

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
 The only First-Class Hotel in Kowloon.
 Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
 Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
 Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telephone Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
 Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
 Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
 Moderate Terms and No Extras.
 Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

[70]

THE BLESSING OF AUGUST.

It is the harvest month, yet it also is the month in which there is least thought of reaping in other fields, the month of fallow and rest. The selfish bachelor may choose June for the rod or October for the gun, but this is the children's month, and as such is ordained as the holiday time of most who have done their duty to others than themselves only. There is a wondrous holiday to plan, and often indeed the promise exceeds the execution. Change is the keynote, and because most of our millions live inland, the nation heads for the seashore.

The breathless sightseeing of a tour in foreign capitals is more appropriate to Easter. It is no summer vacation for city toilers. Neither in cathedral nor dazzling casino offers the contrast sought by jaded minds. Crowded streets streaked with flying cars are two suggestive of the mill. Those who earn their money amid pavements and buildings and the hum of traffic and press of throngs should spend it in quieter surroundings. There is a clockwork system about the conducted tours which is alien to the perfect relaxation that should mark the August holiday. The really overworked barrister or politician or merchant does not want to take his respite in palaces and picture galleries elbowed by effusive Americans, who, with kodaks and Baedekers, wave "Old Glory" over every relic of ages when America was peopled with the red men and unknown to civilization.

THE ROYAL REMEDY.

With the majority golf is the panacea for the brain-storm that threatens over-strain. Out on the bleak links, amid scenery that is banal to the verge of despair, tired workers win back reason and contentment with the aid of a small ball and a set of clubs at which they gaze tenderly in the rack of their compartment during the journey from town. From the Temple, from Harley-st., from Eistcheap, climbers of every age and standing flock to these sandy wastes, content to stop their climbing for a little space and merely to exist. Ambitions that for eleven months have had free play in stuffy courts, in the consulting-room, or on "Change," meet in the 18-hole arena, and the day's doings, despite their sameness, furnish the absorbing topic at dinner and meat for dreams all night. There is a purpose about golf that makes it something less than the ideal occupation for this rest.

LOVERS' CARNIVAL.

I am not sure but the true occupation for August is loafing. This does not necessarily mean the hands-in-pocket stagnation seen outside the village tavern on Sunday morning, but only an irresponsible mood of drifting day by day, with moderate meals and moderate exercise, no hour with its object, no plan made that may not be rejected at a moment's whim. Even the daily baths need not be routine work, but rather an impulse when the sun is hot and the sea inviting. Then there is the beach. Now, the profane crowd that the fastidious citizen will avoid with whole-hearted determination. Yet seaside crowds are ovine in their habit of flocking and a walk of a few minutes will generally bring the eclectic to quieter and more deserted spots at the edge of the waves.

Few sensations are more beneficial to the really tired brain than that of lingering close to the plashing waters, the mind wandering at leisurely from one topic to another as the hands that sift the yellow sand or rummage among wet pebbles. I have known cases in which the proximity of a sun-bonnet and parasol did nothing to destroy the enjoyment of the moment, but this is too delicate a subject for an inexperienced pen. Those who find too little distraction from brooding over business cares in the peace of the strand will get all the occupation they need with the sheet and tiller of a little sailing-boat, particularly if inexperience leads to a capsize.

THE INLAND HOLIDAY.

There are those who hate the sea and all its ways. Others there are who, living beside it for eleven months of the year, seek relief from August crowds on some quieter playground inland. England has her lakes, Wales her mountains, "coiland her moors, and Ireland all three, and even children can be made happy with the wholesome food and country amusements of a well-chosen farmhouse. Those who rent a grouse moor, or are cultivated by someone who does, should, if they have only themselves to consider, have no hesitation, for the intoxicating air, the spring of the heather, the whirr of the grouse, the welcome sung by little burns hurrying down the purple gleas, are among delights that may not lightly be committed to paper and fill a picture over which the eyes grow dim with longing when the yoke of cities is resumed.

CHANGE!

Change is the elixir. A king of the ninth century may find it in watching cakes on the grid, so he watches carefully enough to let them spoil. A king of the twentieth rejects Court dress for lounge things and a Homburg hat, and watches tennis or takes the waters. Mr. Roosevelt takes leave of the glare of Pennsylvania-avenue, and camps out in clothes that, worn in Washington, would bring about a revolution in favour of monarchy. Sir Edward Grey attunes his ears to the babble of border streams, which is better than the babble of Westminster. "Titled physicians are honest for a month, and own the air of the goldfinch's better medicine than any in labelled bottles. Lawyers and journalists forget to lie and merchants to cheat; artists no longer talk shop; actors are themselves; even schoolboys cease from bullying; and for all this blessed August holiday is a Palace of Truth. Afterwards, the shams once more—F. G. Aldrich in "Morning Leader."

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having tendered their resignation, beg to inform the Public in General that they will CEASE from SATURDAY, the 31st instant, to be the Agents in this Colony of the AGENCIA DO BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, MACAO.

ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1907.

[76]

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

THE Agency of the above Bank in Hongkong will from the 1st of September, 1907, be transferred to Messrs. ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., in the place and stead of Messrs. ROZARIO & Co.

O Gerente da Agencia

DO BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, JOAQUIM L. C. GOMES.

Dated 21st August, 1907.

[76]

To Let.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at

PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

[37]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTTS TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907.

[64]

TO LET.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS

Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C, and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907.

[439]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.

No. 1, RIPON TERRACE, Bopham Road.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907.

[629]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.

GREENGROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1 & 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE,

1, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1907.

[743]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.

Apply to—

COMPRADORE,

Barretto & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1907.

[663]

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5 MON RISON HILL.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1907.

[674]

For Sale.

PABST BREWING COMPANY
 MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

[61]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is the result of a broken-down system, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, irritability, and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what ails is a broken-down system, and it is a broken-down system that needs a broken-down remedy.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day, so may a more healthy system be secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1. This is a broken-down system, and it is a broken-down system that needs a broken-down remedy. It is a broken-down system, and it is a broken-down system that needs a broken-down remedy.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

is a broken-down system, and it is a broken-down system that needs a broken-down remedy. It is a broken-down system, and it is a broken-down system that needs a broken-down remedy.

THERAPION

is a broken-down system, and it is a broken-down system that needs a broken-down remedy. It is a broken-down system, and it is a broken-down system that needs a broken-down remedy.

THERAPION

is a broken-down system, and it is a broken-down system that needs a broken-down remedy. It is a broken-down system, and it is a broken-down system that needs a broken-down remedy.

Intimations.

WM. POWELL, LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Fashions - - of To-day.

EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' WEAR.

COOLEST SHOW-ROOMS IN THE EAST.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

WM. POWELL, LTD., HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1907.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M.'s Naval Store Officer, to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
THURSDAY,
the 12th September, 1907, commencing at 11 a.m., at the Naval Yard,
The following:-
"SOLENT,"
Length over all 100 ft.
Breadth 17 ft.
Load displacement 150 tons.
Built by Cox & Co, Falmouth, 1885.
Propelling Machinery—one set of surface condensing compound engines.
Fitted with steam capstan and winch, crane derrick and steam training engines.
3 bladed gun-metal propeller, &c., &c.
This vessel to be sold as she now lies in the Naval Yard Camber.
The Admiralty will not be responsible for any errors in the foregoing description.
The vessel will be open to inspection for seven days prior to date of sale between 9 A.M. and noon (Saturday and Sunday excepted).
Inspecting orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.
TERMS.—Cash before delivery; 25% of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, balance and the clearance to be effected within 7 days after date of sale.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1907. [773]

For Sale.

A. CHAZALON & CO.
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT
in pints and Baby bottles.
FRENCH SYRUPS
GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, &c.
VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE
AND
Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS
ALSO
Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS
suitable for Pic-nic.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [40]

HUMBER CYCLES.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Cycles Makers
BY
ROYAL WARRANTS
TO
H.M. KING EDWARD VII.
AND
H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES
WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEED GEAR,
GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES.
From \$120 to \$150 each.
GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.
WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

Portsmouth Evening News:—"For 38 years the name of the HUMBER has been as a guarantee of good workmanship."

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,
AGENTS,
11, D'AGUIAR STREET AND KOWLOON.
(Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [467])

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is searched by the scientific for the discovery of new and better things. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the by no means least important discoveries in medicine comes that of
THERAPION.
This preparation is a combination of the most potent and reliable of the medicinal substances known to man, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Liebig, Bouchard, Joubert, Vespigne, Malsoune, the well-known Chassagnon, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Liebig and Joubert, by whom it was some time ago uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy of the attention of those who require such a remedy, we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has been the famous philosopher's stone (the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds and far beyond the mere removal of the disease, it has been the object of the search of some of the most brilliant minds of the world, and it is now found that the basis of the stone is gold, and the following is the formula for its preparation:—
1. Take of the finest gold, 100 parts.
2. Dissolve in aqua regia, 100 parts.
3. Evaporate to dryness, and add 100 parts of the finest silver.
4. Melt in a crucible, and add 100 parts of the finest copper.
5. Melt again, and add 100 parts of the finest iron.
6. Melt a third time, and add 100 parts of the finest tin.
7. Melt a fourth time, and add 100 parts of the finest lead.
8. Melt a fifth time, and add 100 parts of the finest zinc.
9. Melt a sixth time, and add 100 parts of the finest nickel.
10. Melt a seventh time, and add 100 parts of the finest cobalt.
11. Melt an eighth time, and add 100 parts of the finest manganese.
12. Melt a ninth time, and add 100 parts of the finest selenium.
13. Melt a tenth time, and add 100 parts of the finest tellurium.
14. Melt an eleventh time, and add 100 parts of the finest arsenic.
15. Melt a twelfth time, and add 100 parts of the finest antimony.
16. Melt a thirteenth time, and add 100 parts of the finest bismuth.
17. Melt a fourteenth time, and add 100 parts of the finest strontium.
18. Melt a fifteenth time, and add 100 parts of the finest barium.
19. Melt a sixteenth time, and add 100 parts of the finest calcium.
20. Melt a seventeenth time, and add 100 parts of the finest magnesium.
21. Melt an eighteenth time, and add 100 parts of the finest potassium.
22. Melt a nineteenth time, and add 100 parts of the finest sodium.
23. Melt a twentieth time, and add 100 parts of the finest lithium.
24. Melt a twenty-first time, and add 100 parts of the finest rubidium.
25. Melt a twenty-second time, and add 100 parts of the finest cesium.
26. Melt a twenty-third time, and add 100 parts of the finest francium.
27. Melt a twenty-fourth time, and add 100 parts of the finest actinium.
28. Melt a twenty-fifth time, and add 100 parts of the finest thorium.
29. Melt a twenty-sixth time, and add 100 parts of the finest uranium.
30. Melt a twenty-seventh time, and add 100 parts of the finest plutonium.
31. Melt a twenty-eighth time, and add 100 parts of the finest americium.
32. Melt a twenty-ninth time, and add 100 parts of the finest curium.
33. Melt a thirtieth time, and add 100 parts of the finest berkelium.
34. Melt a thirty-first time, and add 100 parts of the finest californium.
35. Melt a thirty-second time, and add 100 parts of the finest einsteinium.
36. Melt a thirty-third time, and add 100 parts of the finest fermium.
37. Melt a thirty-fourth time, and add 100 parts of the finest mendelevium.
38. Melt a thirty-fifth time, and add 100 parts of the finest nobelium.
39. Melt a thirty-sixth time, and add 100 parts of the finest lawrencium.
40. Melt a thirty-seventh time, and add 100 parts of the finest rutherfordium.
41. Melt a thirty-eighth time, and add 100 parts of the finest dubnium.
42. Melt a thirty-ninth time, and add 100 parts of the finest seaborgium.
43. Melt a fortieth time, and add 100 parts of the finest meitnerium.
44. Melt a forty-first time, and add 100 parts of the finest hassium.
45. Melt a forty-second time, and add 100 parts of the finest tennessine.
46. Melt a forty-third time, and add 100 parts of the finest oganesson.
47. Melt a forty-fourth time, and add 100 parts of the finest livermorium.
48. Melt a forty-fifth time, and add 100 parts of the finest moscovium.
49. Melt a forty-sixth time, and add 100 parts of the finest tennessine.
50. Melt a forty-seventh time, and add 100 parts of the finest oganesson.
51. Melt a forty-eighth time, and add 100 parts of the finest livermorium.
52. Melt a forty-ninth time, and add 100 parts of the finest moscovium.
53. Melt a fiftieth time, and add 100 parts of the finest tennessine.
54. Melt a fifty-first time, and add 100 parts of the finest oganesson.
55. Melt a fifty-second time, and add 100 parts of the finest livermorium.
56. Melt a fifty-third time, and add 100 parts of the finest moscovium.
57. Melt a fifty-fourth time, and add 100 parts of the finest tennessine.
58. Melt a fifty-fifth time, and add 100 parts of the finest oganesson.
59. Melt a fifty-sixth time, and add 100 parts of the finest livermorium.
60. Melt a fifty-seventh time, and add 100 parts of the finest moscovium.
61. Melt a fifty-eighth time, and add 100 parts of the finest tennessine.
62. Melt a fifty-ninth time, and add 100 parts of the finest oganesson.
63. Melt a sixtieth time, and add 100 parts of the finest livermorium.
64. Melt a sixty-first time, and add 100 parts of the finest moscovium.
65. Melt a sixty-second time, and add 100 parts of the finest tennessine.
66. Melt a sixty-third time, and add 100 parts of the finest oganesson.
67. Melt a sixty-fourth time, and add 100 parts of the finest livermorium.
68. Melt a sixty-fifth time, and add 100 parts of the finest moscovium.
69. Melt a sixty-sixth time, and add 100 parts of the finest tennessine.
70. Melt a sixty-seventh time, and add 100 parts of the finest oganesson.
71. Melt a sixty-eighth time, and add 100 parts of the finest livermorium.
72. Melt a sixty-ninth time, and add 100 parts of the finest moscovium.
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Telegrams.

[Ruter's.]

The Brussels Sugar Convention.

London, 29th August.
The protocol modifying the Sugar Convention, brought forward by the Brussels Convention has been signed. (Vide telegram dated 7th August.)

The "Jena" Explosion.

The report of the Senatorial Commission of Inquiry ascribes the Jena disaster to the spontaneous combustion of the "B" powder, but says that the direct causes of the disasters in the navy are lack of co-operation and the antagonism of the various branches.

The report censures the Naval Artillery Authorities for remissness in fixing the responsibility and condemns the Administrative for the anarchy prevailing.

Later.

The New Pook Wor's in Singapore.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Claude Hay drew attention to the opposition of the merchants of Singapore to the construction of the Teluk Ayer Quay.

In reply, Lord Elgin said that the question had been fully considered, the proposals approved, and the contract made for carrying out the work.

France and Japan.

Mr. Kurino, the Japanese ambassador in Paris, has presented the insignia of the Crysanthemum to President Fallieres, with great ceremony.

The President, in thanking the Ambassador, said that he was convinced the Franco-Japanese Treaty would conduce to cordial relations between the two countries, and also to the peace of the world.

THOS. COOK & SONS.

PROPOSED AGENCY AT MANILA.

It is believed, says the Manila *Cable News*, that Thomas Cook and Sons will establish an agency in this city some time within the near future. A private communication received here yesterday from an agent of this concern tells where he has applied for a transfer to Manila "as soon as Cook establishes a branch in Manila which I expect will occur some time this year."

Although nothing definite has been heard regarding the establishment of a Cook's tourist agency in this city it would appear from the letter quoted that the agent had received some intimation regarding the movement.

A movement is on foot with the Manila Merchants Association to induce Cook and Sons to open an agency here and several weeks ago a communication was sent to the head of the firm by the Merchants' Association with a view to interesting them in the starting of a branch here.

It is estimated that 5,000 American tourists pass through Hongkong annually, the great majority of whom are Cook's tourists, and, although there is no question but that they desire to visit Manila the fact that they are travelling a la Cook, using Cook coupon books etc., and that there is no Cook's office in Manila they do not come here. It is understood that these points have been brought to the notice of the head tourist agency as well as the fact that hundreds of Americans are travelling to and from the Philippines to the States every year via Europe, who would, in the great majority of instances, take advantage of the Cook system if an agent were here.

THE S.S. "TREMONT."

PROBABLE CHARTER BY PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

There are prospects that the Boston Steamship Company's liner *Tremont*, which is due here this afternoon, may be used as a transport in the near future, reports the Manila *Cable News* of the 25th inst. When the war department received the recommendation from the chief of the bureau of insular affairs, the commanding general of this division, and the quartermaster general of the army, for increased transportation facilities between San Francisco and Manila, government inspectors were sent to the Pacific coast to examine all available ships with a view to their adoption as chartered transports. It is understood that a very favourable report has been made for the *Tremont* and in case the war department should need another troopship for its transportation service, overtures will be made to the Boston Steamship Company for the charter of the *Tremont* by the government.

It is understood in Washington that preparations are also being made by the war department to ascertain the number of available steamers on the Pacific coast and those plying in case of hostilities in the East which would require the transportation of a large number of troops.

The war department will be in readiness, in case of emergency, to transport twenty thousand troops to these islands each month provided there should be sufficient naval protection.

It is the intention of the secretary of war to make the possible relative strength of the army for the Orient equal to that of the navy.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, August, 30.
Taotai Wei Han, the director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) has forwarded a draft of a set of regulations governing the building of the road, to H.E. the Acting Viceroy for approval. Taotai Wei proposes to divide the building of this line into two sections. The first section will extend from Canton to Sheklung, in the district of Tungkuang, and the second section will extend from Sheklung to Sum Chua in the district of Sun On. Officials have been sent to accompany the Engineer-in-Chief to survey the line, and the local officials of the districts concerned have been ordered to offer every protection to these officials when necessary.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Tele. graph Bureau has reported to the Acting Viceroy that wireless telegraphy has been installed between Canton and Hoihow, Chui Mun and other places on the island of Hainan. As soon as further consignments of apparatus arrive from Germany, through Messrs. Carlomag & Co., Yeung Kong, Kowloon, and several other places will be connected by this system with Canton.

THE NEW VICE-ROY.

A telegram, received yesterday at the viceregal Yamen, states that H.E. Yun-chun has arrived at Hankow from Honan by special train that morning and that the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Kiangtung* has been chartered to convey H.E. and his suite, consisting of about fifty persons, to Shanghai where H.E. is expected to arrive on or about the 2nd proximo.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Shanghai shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have again telegraphed to the Company, the Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guilds Association expressing their dissatisfaction at the arrangements made by them for the taking up of the financial responsibilities of the Company by the Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guilds Association pending the acceptance of this position by Mr. Lau Siu-chuk, so that the president and the vice-president may at an early date assume charge of their respective positions. The Company has replied stating that the Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guilds Association will assume control of the finances of the Company on the 1st proximo, and the president and vice-president will take over charge on the 3rd proximo.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The amounts collected on the Wonghankow section of the Canton-Hankow railway for the last ten days were as follows:—10th instant, \$120.23; 20th instant, \$175.10; 21st instant, \$177.40; 22nd instant, \$177.80; 23rd instant, \$171.7; 24th instant, \$179.35; 25th instant, \$177.25; 26th instant, \$180.45; 27th instant, \$165.00 and 28th instant, \$165.35.

ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

An Anti-Opium Association has been formed in the district of Tso Mok Pak in the prefecture of Kayingchow, where the prohibition of opium smoking has been carried into effect.

A branch Anti-Opium Association has also been opened in the district of Tsung Fa where officials are working most diligently with the people in the suppression of the opium evil.

PRISONER'S TRIAL.

Yesterday the British Consul-General at Canton was present at the Nankai Ma'istry to attend the trial of several robbers and kidnappers who had been extradited from Hongkong.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

On the 28th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a jade one merchant of Tai Sun Street, inside the city, was going along the street with a bundle of wares, when suddenly several men appeared and relieved him of his valuable parcel. When the alarm was raised no police were to be seen and the rascal soon escaped with their spoils.

FIRE AT KONGNOON.

On the 28th instant, a report from Kongnoon states that a fire occurred there, which did extensive damage. The fire originated in a certain kerosene and match store and spread rapidly resulting in the destruction of over thirty buildings. Owing to some misunderstanding between the local Chamber of Commerce and the different firms in the various streets, no fire brigade whatever appeared for it they had appeared, doubtless the damage would not have been so extensive.

WITH AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

A CHINESE FIREMAN AND THE COINAGE QUESTION.

Sun Fuk Sing last night thought that every electric tramcar is a moving moneychanger's establishment. To-day he thought otherwise. Sun is a fireman on board the steamer *Wal Sing*. At about 7 p.m. yesterday he boarded an electric tramcar and offered to the conductor a dollar bill in payment of his fare. The conductor returned him his change, but Sun refused to accept. "There is an eight cent premium on a dollar bill," he maintained, "and I want the premium." The conductor argued with the irate passenger that the tramcar was not a moneychanger's shop, but Sun remained firm. "Then stop at the nearest moneychanger's shop and get the bill changed. I want the premium." Several tired passengers at this stage expected trouble and dropped off the car, but Sun told them to wait and watch the "fun." Seizing hold of the conductor he gave him a sound drubbing. When the car arrived in the Central district Sun was given in charge. He was placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, this morning, at the Police Court, with assaulting the conductor—Cheng Kan—and damaging his clothing to the extent of half a dollar. He was fined \$3 and ordered to pay fifty cents compensation to the conductor.

THE LANTAU MURDER.

HUSBAND AND WIFE ON TRIAL.

The hearing was opened this forenoon, at the Magistrate's, before Mr. G. A. D. Melbourne, of the case in which To Hing Chai, a fisherman, and his wife, Ho Yung, were charged with murdering a farmer, Fan Muk Fat, in the Mei Wo village, Lantau Island, on the 26th instant, under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Sergeant Angus, of Chung-shu-wah Police Station, watched proceedings for the police.

Dr. C. M. Heasley, officer in charge of the public mortuary, said that on the 27th instant, at 9.35 a.m., he examined the dead body of a Chinaman named Fan Muk Fat, about thirty-eight years of age. Death, in his opinion, was due to a tear in the spleen, on the inner surface. There were no other marks of violence on the spleen. Deceased's spleen was enlarged three times its normal size. There were several marks of violence on the body and his queue was missing. A rope was tied round his legs, across the left leg reaching to the ankle of the right leg. There were four marks on the calf of the left leg and a vertical cut over the right knee. This was two inches long and very shallow. It appeared to have been done with a blunt hammer.

Fan Muk Yau, a farmer of the Pak Ngan village, and a brother of the deceased, was the next witness. He stated that at 10 p.m., on the 25th instant, he was asleep in his house, which is about forty feet away from that of To Hing Chai. Witness was aroused by a noise made in the street. Witness went out to investigate and saw the first defendant holding deceased by the queue. Then the second defendant, Ho Yung, was seen striking the deceased on the head and legs with a chopper. The deceased collapsed. Witness asked what the trouble was about. The second defendant threw away the chopper she held and disappeared. Witness approached his dying brother, who informed him that he went to the defendant's house to collect a debt and was attacked.

Other evidence was called and the case further adjourned.

CHOLERA PREVENTION ON STEAMERS.

It has been our melancholy duty within the past few days to record the death of several marine officers and engineers on board of coasting steamers from cholera, and the occurrence of these sad events once more gives point to the complaints which one so frequently hears from members of the shipping community to the effect that sufficient attention is not always paid on merchant vessels, especially on those engaged in the coast trade, to the preparation and care of food. From all we can hear on the subject it would seem that the ship's ice-chest is most frequently the subject of this deplorable neglect. The galleys are invariably spotlessly kept, and the food sound and wholesome when it goes on board; but in the case of many vessels belonging to local companies the ice-chest is not attended to with anything like the care or assiduity that should be devoted to it. It is not scoured out frequently enough, and it is seldom properly disinfected or sterilized in any way; and the result is that fruit, fish and vegetables, jammed into the chest together, as they too often are, become contaminated and people who eat them contract poisonous poisoning, which manifests itself in the familiar, fatal form of cholera. An expedient so simple of application that we marvel it is not in use on all the at same engaged in the local trade has just been brought to our notice by a shipping friend, who informs us that it is in use on a good many of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's vessels, which have to far this year enjoyed a happy immunity from cholera, which we sincerely hope will continue to attend them. The expedient referred to consists in connecting some handy steam-pipe, say that which feeds the winch, with the ice-chest, and at convenient intervals turning on a full head of steam into the chest, which should, of course, be kept tightly closed, and subjected to the action of the scalding hot steam for a couple of hours. By this means every corner and crevice of the interior of the chest would be reached by the steam, which is an excellent sterilizing medium, and the receptacle, when it became cool again, which would be in a couple of hours after the steam had been turned off, would be found to be perfectly sweet and wholesome for the storage of food. As we say it seems to be a very simple, economical and effective expedient, and there is no reason why it should not be generally adopted. The importance of a clean ice-chest cannot be over-estimated; we believe we are justified in saying that three-fourths of the cases of cholera and diarrhoea which occur at sea during the summer months are to be traced directly to the ice-chest; and if the means we have suggested for purifying this most important article of ship's furniture should not be found practicable, some other way should be sought and adopted without delay.—*Shanghai Times*

The sum of \$50,000 has been collected for the purpose of founding in the Philippines a Russian colony, two of the founders being in Manila at the present time. They have already taken up a piece of land in San Juan del Monte to be used for an experimental farm for the purpose of raising cattle for food purposes. The people who are to make up the colony are hard workers, industrial people who are accustomed to roughing it and to labour in the fields and it is believed that they will make great success of the enterprise. It is understood that they will have the fullest support of the public committee of the Manila merchants' association. An American and a German, both agriculturists, recently arrived in Manila have been assisted by the committee to secure land in the large region of Laguna and are now at work on a farm they are building up there.

SANITARY BOARD AFFAIRS.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO URGENT QUESTIONS.

Among the business which will be placed before the Sanitary Board on Tuesday afternoon, the members will be asked to consider three replies from the Government dealing with various subjects. The first is relative to the draft Estimates for the Sanitary Department for the year 1908. The second is relative to the proposed Standing Orders of the Board. And the third is with regard to an exemption from the requirement of Section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as amended by Ordinance No. 8 of 1907, in respect of 191 to 231, Station Street North, Mongkokkai. The other matters do not, at first sight seem to be of any great importance.

COUVE'S AUTOMATIC "WAVE" SUBDUER.

It is scarcely necessary to emphasise the fact that oil thrown on the sea has a remarkable effect in subduing the force of the waves. "Fighting oil on trouble water" is an old phrase and an old remedy. "Hitherto, however, the efficient distribution of the oil on a tempestuous sea has been hindered by the absence of satisfactory mechanical appliances, and it is surprising that inventors have not more extensively exercised their genius in supplying the want, seeing the vast interests that are at stake and the number of precious lives that are annually sacrificed to the 'ravenous maw of the devouring sea.'"

There is abundant evidence to prove the efficacy of oil in subduing the waves. At present it is man's sole weapon for fighting a storm at sea, and to its use many a ship and many a crew have directly owed their safety. An instance is related of a disabled steamer laden with oil from Newfoundland to Liverpool, which was found in a sinking condition about 1,200 miles from Falmouth, having scarcely moved her position for five weeks. She had cast her cargo overboard, the waters becoming so calmed by the oil that the ship was able to float in a smooth sea until relief arrived. In this case there is no doubt that but for the oil the ship would not have ridden the water for five days.

Recognising the immense possibilities of an appliance for distributing oil on the sea, always ready to be used and not likely to fail in an emergency, Captain C. C. Couves has invented a "wave subduer" which is entirely self-acting, and, unlike oil-bags, which may get washed inboard and have to be resaturated and put out again, etc., etc., no attention.

This apparatus consists of a cast-iron oil reservoir above a vertical cylinder. A heavy piston working in the cylinder attached to a tubular rod, and acting by a spring in addition to its own weight, ejects the oil on to the water. A hand wheel on the spindle rod is fixed to raise the piston when the cylinder is being filled with oil from the reservoir; and a supply valve, through which the oil passes from the reservoir to the cylinder, is opened and closed from the top of the same rod. The appliance should be fixed as near the bows of the ship as possible. Two small delivery pipes, fitted at the end with a conical nozzle—the aperture of which is not more than one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter—run from the lower part of the cylinder, and come out at the bows (one on each side) near the load line. Each of these pipes is fitted with a special gun-metal cock, so that the oil may be emitted from one side only, if required.

In refilling the raising of the piston produces a vacuum in the cylinder, thus facilitating the passage of the oil from the reservoir above. When the cylinder has the required amount of oil, the valve is closed and the hand wheel up to the top of the piston rod. The piston now rests on the face of the oil, and all that is required to put the whole appliance in action is to open either or both cocks of the delivery pipes as occasion may require, the oil issuing forth in a fine, but steady, jet several feet beyond the bows, the effect being immediately apparent. The machine only needs recharging, even when both jets are employed, about every four hours.

When overtaken by a storm, and the sea begins to threaten the safety of ship and crew, the machine, which should always be ready charged, needs only that the oil cocks should immediately be turned on to set the apparatus in motion for four hours' continuous efficient service.

In running before the wind, or meeting the sea head on, it is necessary to use both jets. With the wind on the side, bow, or quarter, only the windward jet need be used. In the event of meeting with a vessel in distress, or seeking assistance, the relieving vessel may keep the disabled one in a smooth sea by going to windward and setting the appliance in operation. The boats of either vessel may then be lowered in comparative safety, and communication established.

It is claimed for this invention that a vessel in rough weather can—

1. Continue her journey, or
 2. Turn round in safety, or
 3. Run before the gale without fear of being pooped, swamped, that is, by a wave from behind or
 4. If disabled, lie in the trough of the sea and effect repairs.
- Further advantages in its favour are—
1. Increased safety to the crew on deck against accidents, and against men being washed overboard.
 2. Increased safety for ship and cargo.
 3. Economy for shipowner in time and money.
 4. Allowance by insurance companies for diminished risks.
- Many ships have already been fitted with this ingenious invention, and it seems to be a most valuable and indeed necessary addition to a ship's equipment.

To-day's Advertisements.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board, Central.
Apply—
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1907. [791]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
the 6th and 7th September, 1907, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS.
Comprising—
CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES,
INCENSE BURNERS, JAPANESE TEMPLE TORIJE, OLD BRONZE VASES,
GONGS, IVORY CARVINGS, GOLD AND SILVER CLOUTONNE WARE, IMARI AND MAKUDOU VASES, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1907. [792]

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 30th inst.—
There has been very little business done since our last issue, rates remaining more or less unchanged.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have maintained their position throughout the week, and at the close, they are steady at \$6.75 for the old shares ex new issue, after sales at the rate, while the new shares are in demand at \$5.05. The London rate has further weakened to £9. 10s.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons are unchanged. There are further buyers of North Chinas at Tls. 75, and Unions at \$70.
Fire Insurances.—There has been no fluctuations in stocks under this heading, and they remain without business.

Shipping.—China and Manila can be placed at \$14. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are offering at \$18. Indo-China Preferred and Deferred can be sold at \$39 and \$18 jointly. Star Ferries (old) have declined to \$22, while the new shares remain unaltered.

Refineries.—China Sugars have dropped to \$9.8, at which rate they are quiet. Luxons and Perak Sugars are out of favour at quotations.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are neglected at Tls. 15.30. Rubis are stronger, and buyers prevail at \$7. Further sales have been effected at this rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs have declined to \$67, after sales at the price. The Directors of this Company have decided to make a new issue on the 1st January, 1908, of 22,000 shares of \$50 each, to be offered to Shareholders at par, in the proportion of one new share to two old shares. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are in favour at \$12. hanghai Docks have been sold at Tls. 80. Hoggew Wharves are nominally quoted at Tls. 22.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels continue to hold their position, and can still be placed at \$100 while Hongkong Lands are procurable at \$98. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$0. Shanghai Lands have been sold in the North at Tls. 01. West Point's are quoted at \$48.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos can be secured at Tls. 64. Hongkong Cottons are nominally quoted at \$11. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have inquiries at \$9, but shares are scarce. China Light and Powers have improved to \$5, at which rate sales have taken place. Green Island Cements have been dealt in at \$11 and \$10.8. Peak Tramways (\$1 paid up) have been taken off the market \$14. Hongkong Ropes have strengthened to \$14, and they are inquired for at the rate. Watsons are wanted at \$14. There is a demand in the North for Langkats at Tls. 315, and Sumatras have buyers at Tls. 120.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
Do. demand 2/2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight 2/3
France—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 53 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 2.26 1/2
India T.T. 165 1/2
Do. demand 165 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 77 1/2
Singapore T.T. 6 1/2 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T. 108
Java—Bank T.T. 133 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. 2/3 1/2
6 months' sight L/C. 2/3 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York. 54 1/2
4 months' sight do. 55 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne. 2.3 7/16
4 months' sight France 2.85 1/2
6 months' sight do. 2.85 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 4.33
Bar Silver 31 7/16
Bank of England rate 4 1/2
Bank of France 50 1/2
Sovereign 50 1/2

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Allington Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals—

Mrs. M. F. H. May, C.M.A. \$10
L. Gibb 10

Intimations



THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

BABY GRANDS



BY

STEINWAY,

HAAKE,

WINKELMANN,

& Co., & Co., & Co.

Prices from \$750.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. [13]

TO COUNTERACT THE ENERVATING EFFECT OF THE HOT WEATHER,

DRINK

"TANSAN"

Bottled at the Takaradaka Spring, Japan.

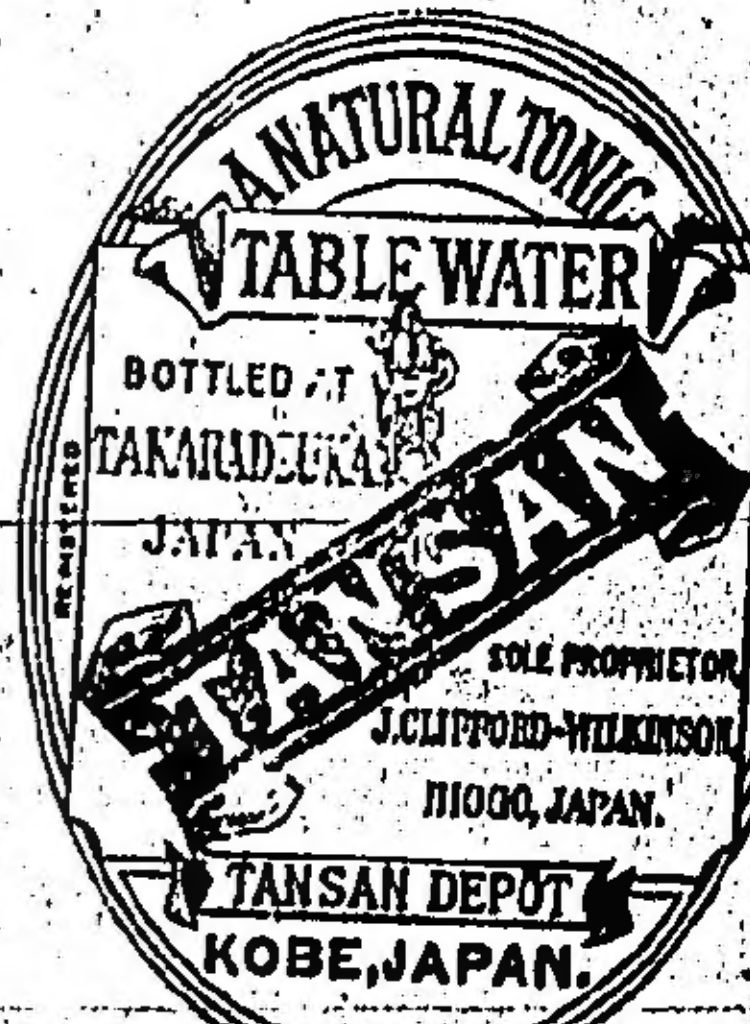
Mixed with Hock, Whisky, or Claret it has no equal as a Thirst-quencher, Stimulant, and cure for Lassitude and Debility.

LADIES who value their health should drink it.

CHILDREN will feel the beneficial effect of it.

MEN who use it testify to its excellence.

ALL SHOULD DRINK IT.



IT IS STILL THE BEST

NATURAL MINERAL
WATER IN THE
WORLD.

BEWARE OF Spurious Imitations and see that you get your "TANSAN" from the SOLE AGENTS.

"TANSAN GINGER ALE"

acknowledged to be the best on the market, see that the label bears the name of J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON, without which none is genuine.

Can always be obtained at all the Clubs, Hotels and Stores.

H. PRICE & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1907. [14]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,797,167	\$1.15/- for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2 1/2 3/16 = \$1.604	41 1/2 % [New issue \$647 1/2 sales: ex \$505 b. n. issue London 27. ex d. ex new issue London 26.10/- n. issue first call \$51]	
National Bank of China, Limited	10,075	£7	£6	\$12,735	\$71,243	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	71 1/2 % \$270	
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	250	\$50	\$1,675,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	6 1/2 % Tls. 75 buyers	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 185,529	Interim of 7/16 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 to 11.16 per cent	51 1/2 % \$770 buyers	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	£250	\$100	\$3,000,000	£1,460,400	Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 23 1/100 1906	7 1/2 % \$175	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	£100	\$60	\$1,675,000	£461,467	\$12 for 1 year ending 31.12. 5	91 1/2 % 387 sellers	
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,675,000	\$233,638	\$4 and bonus \$2 for 1905	102 1/2 % \$315	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	£250	\$50	\$3,000,000	£461,467	\$1 for 1906	61 1/2 % \$15 buyers	
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$254,638	\$355	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6. 1906	6 1/2 % \$41	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	£50	\$50	\$250,000	\$355	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	72 1/2 % \$28	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	\$217,101	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$2.74 per share	31 1/2 % \$139 buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	10,000	£5	£5	\$270,000	£3,694	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	11 1/2 % Tls. 47 1/2 buyers	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	£1.50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	£3,337	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907	44 1/2 % \$41	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	34 1/2 % \$13	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	Tls. 98,000	£1,000,000	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	11 1/2 % Tls. 52 sellers	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	£1.50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	£3,337	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 1/2 % 98	
PEINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	£100	£100	\$450,000	£9,218	\$3 for 1897	41 1/2 % Tls. 90 sellers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 8,035	Tls. 4 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 % Tls. 15.30	
Penak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000	Tls. 8,035	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 1/2 % \$7 buyers	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$116,000	£12,546	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	102 1/2 % 117	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$26,011	£11,358	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2 % 67	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	£25	\$4,174	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	102 1/2 % 117	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$23,152	£3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2 % 67	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 1/2 % \$101 buyers	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	£1.100	£1.100	\$487,210	£10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	31 1/2 % Tls. 80 sales	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	£1.100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 % Tls. 211	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 % Tls. 103	
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	50,123	\$25	\$15	\$1,000	10,908	\$1.80 for year ending 30.6.07	91 1/2 % \$241	
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1.80 for 1906	12 1/2 % \$141	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	2,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	10 1/2 % \$100 buyers	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000	\$500,000	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 % \$103 sellers	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 % \$101 buyers	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	none	£1,085	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 1/2 % \$56	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	28,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	Tls. 866,493	£1,078	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 101 sales	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 % 148	
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewe Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 1/2 % Tls. 64 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$21,660	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.06	11 1/2 % \$11	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2)	11 1/2 % Tls. 51	
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 11,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 % Tls. 92	
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	16 1/2 % Tls. 305 sellers	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,200	£638	1 1/3 per share for 1906	9 1/2 % \$61	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	19,000	2653	\$3 for 1905	10 1/2 % \$20 sellers	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	NIL	\$1 for 1904	10 1/2 % \$9 buyers	
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	10 1/2 % Tls. 62 buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	10 1/2 % 16 buyers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$115,000	\$855	80 cents for 1906	9 1/2 % \$8.90 buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$50,000	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 1/2 % \$10 buyers	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$11,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 1/2 % \$22 buyers	
Hall & Holt, Limited	11,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	£15,022	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 % \$14 sales	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,953	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 1/2 % \$14 sales	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	\$105,000	£4,361	Interim of \$4 for 1 year ending June 30th '07	9 1/2 % \$24	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$65,000	£4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 % Tls. 315 buyers	
Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch en Landbouwen- plait in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 10,374	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907	8 1/2 % Tls. 110	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,655	None	7 1/2 % Tls. 110	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 40 sellers	
Philippine Company, Limited	77,500	\$10	\$10	none	Tls. 7,999	Tls. 4 for 1905	13 1/2 % Tls. 75 sellers	
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,999	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	8 1/2 % Tls. 120 buyers	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,323	Tls. 9,751	Interim of 15/- for account 1907	10 1/2 % Tls. 310 buyers	
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000	Tls. 3,354	Interim of 15/- for account 1907	10 1/2 % Tls. 280 buyers	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 7,843	None	10 1/2 % Tls. 97	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,597	First year	8 1/2 % \$12	
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,597	Interim of 15/- for account 1907	7 1/2 % \$10	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	£41,934	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 1/2 % \$8	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295	Tls. 201			
Union Waterbott Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$349			
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000	\$1,362			
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$5,481			
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$182			

*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

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Ships.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON.

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEE AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIE,"
Captain Broc, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 3rd
September, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports, and for Australia with
prompt transshipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. TOURANE 17th Sept.
S.S. AUSTRALIEN 1st Oct.
S.S. NERA 15th Oct.
S.S. VARR 29th Oct.
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS 12th Nov.
S.S. TONKIN 26th Nov.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1907.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

The Steamship
"VINE BRANCH,"

will be despatched as above on or about 10th
September.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1907.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship
"MORMORA,"

Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 7th
September, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with
the Company's S.S. India, 8,000 tons, from
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Mor-
more, due in London on 19th October, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1907.

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

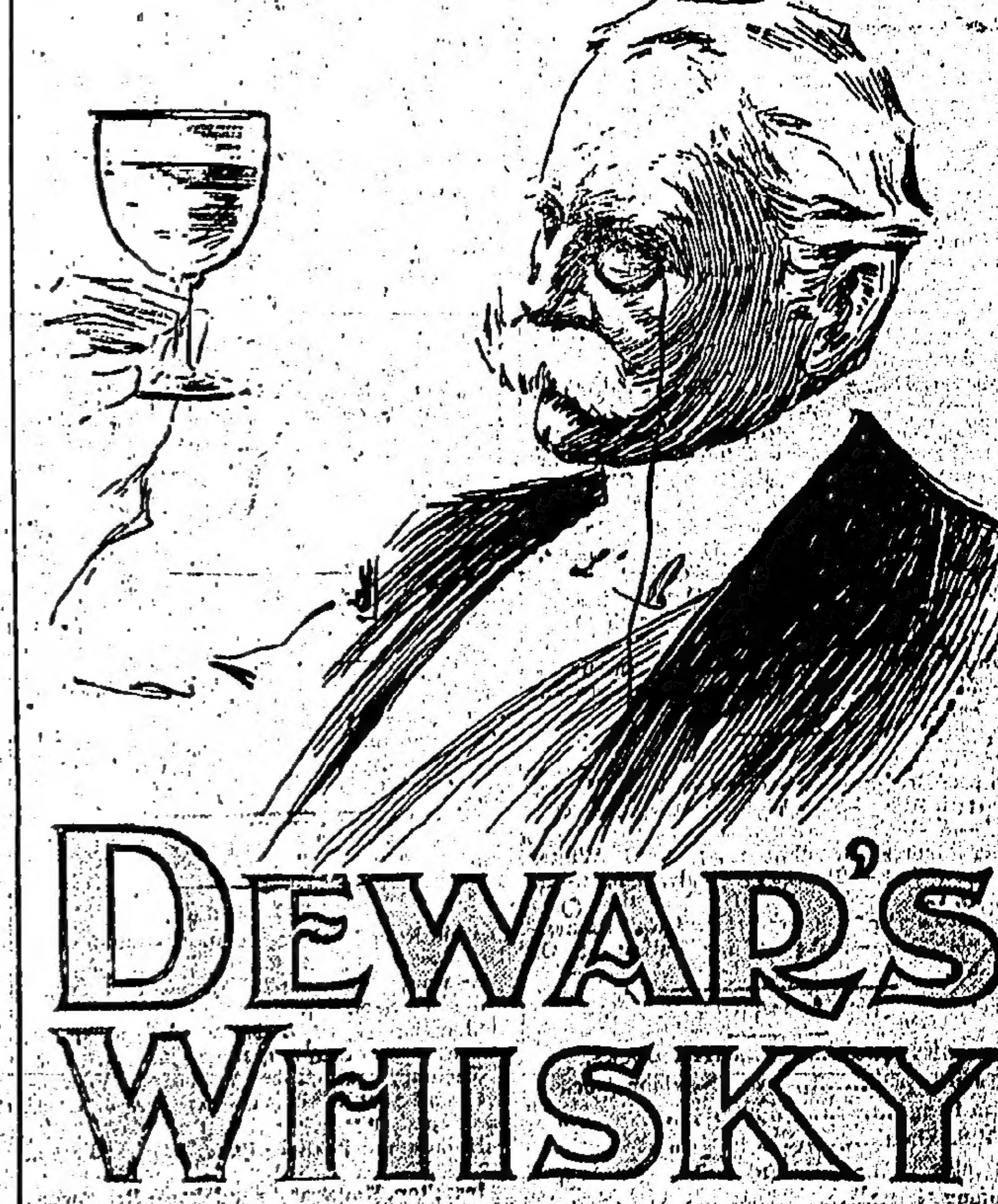
AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.



Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER.

15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.

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